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SENATOR DECLARER SUGAR TRUST ROBS AMERICAN PEOPLE

Mr. Clay of Georgia Today in Scathing Denunciation of the Monopoly Pleads for a Just Retribution.

REFERS TO FRAUDS

Not Only Has It Cheated the Public, He Says, but It Has Filched Millions Out of the National Treasury.

WASHINGTON—The most scathing arraignment that the sugar trust has ever been subjected to on the floor of Congress was delivered in the Senate today by Senator Clay of Georgia, during the debate on the sugar schedule of the pending tariff bill.

"The sugar trust," he declared, "has constantly violated both the civil and criminal laws of our country. It is unconscionable and has continually robbed the American people since its organization. Instead of knocking at the door of Congress seeking to increase its fortunes at the expense of the masses of the people, its officers ought to be at the bar of the criminal courts, and instead of enjoying their ill-gotten wealth they deserve to be serving long terms in our federal prisons."

"Every day in the year since it was organized the sugar trust has violated the criminal laws passed by Congress to protect the American people against these unlawful and wicked combinations. The trust has filched the treasury of the United States out of more than \$10,000,000 of revenue that justly belonged to the treasury of the United States, needed to pay the legitimate expenses of the government."

Referring to the recent revelations of fraud in connection with the weighing of sugar at the New York customs house, Senator Clay continued:

"The public press has announced that the sugar trust has paid into the treasury more than \$2,000,000, of which large sum its officers and agents had robbed the treasury of the United States. Suit is now pending in New Jersey against the trust to recover \$1,000,000 for revenues due the government, and it is admitted by the officers of this company, including its counsel, that this unprincipled organization has robbed the American people of this vast sum which they are now trying to compromise. The trust deserves no mercy at the hands of Congress and most assuredly no favors at the hands of Congress. The criminal and civil laws ought to be rigorously enforced against it, and the best way to destroy it is to give it healthy foreign competition."

"Let us give to the American people cheap sugar. Let us grasp the sugar trust by the throat and strangle it and keep in view the interest, the happiness and welfare of the plain people of America."

"We must remember that sugar is an important article of food daily consumed by every man, woman and child in the country. This being true, the people had the right to expect that the finance committee of the Senate would treat it as a necessity and tax it accordingly; but, on the contrary, it has been singled out as a subject of attack equal to 78 per cent of its bond value. I have been confronted with facts and figures which show that this food product pays a tax of nearly 80 per cent, while many articles of luxury in this country are taxed at much lower rates."

"Why should we place a tax on sugar at nearly 80 per cent and only 45 per cent on automobiles? Why should we place a tax of nearly 80 per cent on sugar and 35 per cent on costly furs? Why should we place a tax of nearly 80 per cent on sugar and only 10 per cent on diamonds? Why should we place a tax of 80 per cent on sugar and only 50 per cent on expensive feathers and trimmings?"

The gunboat Nashville, which has been turned over to the naval reserve of Illinois by the government, left the Charlestown navy yard this morning on her voyage to the naval training station at Chicago.

Dartmouth Junior Prom Today



MASSACHUSETTS HALL.

Dormitory which has been given Prom girls and their chaperones.

HANOVER, N. H.—The festivities of junior prom, the greatest social event of the year at Dartmouth College, opened today. This year the occasion is to be greater than ever, and guests have gathered from all over the country. Massachusetts Hall has been turned over for the exclusive use of the prom girls and their chaperones. A splendid program of events has been arranged by the class committee consisting of Chairman E. J. Shattuck of Norwood, Mass.; J. A. Ferguson of Dorchester, Mass.; E. S. Pratt of Brookline, Mass.; L. S. Wiggin of Somerville, Mass., and E. R. Palmer of Paducah, Ky.

This afternoon the ball game between Vermont and Dartmouth is scheduled. The opening of the festivities takes place with the band concert to be held on the porch of College Hall this afternoon. (Continued on Page Four, Column Three.)

TAKE OUT PHONES IN WEST ROXBURY

Company Forced to Discommodo Eighteen Subscribers as Result of a Complaint by Property Owners.

Eighteen telephones were out of commission today in West Roxbury as the result of the determined opposition of a woman house owner in that district who insisted that the company's wires ran over her property in infringement on her rights. She won her point, and this morning the wires were taken down.

As far as can be learned, the subscribers to the instruments affected were not aware of the fact until today. Efforts are being made to supply the district over other wires.

The contention in the case is that the wires ran over streets that are not as yet accepted by the city, thus making them still legally the property of the woman in this case. The subscribers all live on these unaccepted thoroughfares. This fact was admitted by an officer of the company today, and also that there was hope of overcoming the difficulty, but how or when he could not say.

VERDICT UPHELD IN CHINESE CASE

A decision in the United States circuit court of appeals today affirmed the judgment of the district court in the case of Capt. Harvey C. Daley of the schooner Freddie W. Alton, who was convicted with Philip M. Springer on an indictment accusing them of conspiring to land Chinese unlawfully in this country.

The defense contended that the acts alleged were too remote to be held as within the virtue of the statute. The court held that conspiracy is the essence of the crime, and any act done is the mere concrete indication of what lies behind it, and decided that the conviction was correct.

THE NASHVILLE STARTS WEST.

The gunboat Nashville, which has been turned over to the naval reserve of Illinois by the government, left the Charlestown navy yard this morning on her voyage to the naval training station at Chicago.

HOUSE SUSTAINS GOVERNOR'S VETO OF EIGHT HOUR MEASURE

Members After Debate Vote by Majority of Thirty to Uphold Executive's Objections to Bill Affecting the Employees of State.

The House of Representatives today sustained Governor Draper's veto of a bill providing an eight-hour day for state employees. The vote stood 126 yeas and 96 nays.

Mr. Fay of Boston opened the debate for the bill, declaring that instead of terming this bill a misnomer, as the Governor does in his veto, the present law is really the misnomer, as it should be entitled an act to fool public employees, or a joke eight-hour law to be broken at will by unscrupulous contractors. The present law is absolutely of no effect if a contractor desires to violate it, for they compel their employees to "request" that they be permitted to work overtime; this bill would make the eight-hour day a reality.

Several others spoke and on a roll call the bill failed to pass over the veto.

(Continued on Page Seven, Column Two.)

HENRY H. ROGERS DIES TODAY.

NEW YORK—Henry H. Rogers, the Standard Oil millionaire, passed away today at his home in this city, 3 East Seventy-eighth street.

ROGERS TO SUCCEED ROGERS.

It is understood that John D. Ryan, vice-president of the Amalgamated Copper Company, will be elected president of that company, to succeed H. H. Rogers following the annual meeting of the stockholders in June.

EXHIBITION OF ALL BREADS TO OPEN IN BOSTON TOMORROW

Nearly Three Hundred New England Entries Expected to Be in Competition for Sixty-Three Prizes.

FIRST FOR COUNTRY

The first exclusive bread exhibit ever held in the United States will open tomorrow, when between 200 and 300 bakers from all sections of the six New England states will compete in this city for 63 prizes to be offered for the best exhibits of various kinds of bread. The exhibit is to be held in the machinery hall of H. A. Johnson Company, wholesaleurs of bakers' supplies, at 221 State street. Up to noon today 214 entries had been received and it is expected the number will reach well up to 300 before the entries close at 11 o'clock tomorrow noon.

In addition to the contestant's exhibits there will be a very interesting exhibit of bread from all sections of the world, including the sun-baked bread sheeting of Syria, the macaroni hardtack hasava bread made from ground roots in South America and many other interesting varieties.

This novel exhibition is patterned after similar ones held annually in England, but never before attempted in the United States, the nearest approach to it in this country being the exhibitions of the culinary efforts of the housewives who have competed at town, county and state fairs for prizes for the best bread, cookies, pies, doughnuts and cake.

Unlike those exhibitions the one to be held here is for the professional commercial baker exclusively, and the awarding of the various prizes will label the best bakers in New England, and it is being held expressly to stimulate the art of baking bread in this section.

Three classes of white bread are to be shown, Vienna loaf, the double homemade loaf and the 5-cent brick loaf. Each exhibitor may enter two loaves in each class. The conditions require that there shall be no ingredient used in the bread exhibited except what is used by the baker every day for commercial purposes, and the exhibits shall bear no distinguishing marks by which the judges could possibly know by whom any exhibit was entered.

The exhibits will be marked and prizes awarded according to four points, each of which will count 25 per cent on the basis of 100 for perfection. The points will be for the texture of the bread, the color, the flavor and the volume and appearance of the loaf.

The prizes consist of solid silver and bronze medals properly inscribed and handsomely engraved with a figure of Victory and a sheaf of wheat. The first prizes will be of silver, mounted on blue ribbons, while the second prizes will be of bronze of the same size, mounted on red ribbons, and the third prizes of bronze, but smaller than the others and mounted on white ribbons.

The judges secured include representatives in the baking business, and all are recognized authorities. They will be Walter Pratt, formerly of the Pratt Bread Company of Jamaica Plain; George A. Sanderson, formerly of the Sanderson Baking Company of Charlestown, but now retired, and Arthur J. Remmes of Lawrence.

SECOND SESSION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES TODAY

The general association of the Congregational churches of Massachusetts convened at the Park street church at 9 o'clock today for the second session of its 10th annual meeting. There were 600 in attendance.

The meeting was opened with devotional exercises by the Rev. Thomas Simms of Braintree, Mass. In the order of business George Shaw of Boston was added to the committee appointed to wait upon Governor Draper regarding a bill now before the House regarding proper Sabbath observance.

An address on "Denominational Solidarity" was delivered by the Rev. H. Grant Terson of Newton, who declared that the Congregational church must come to a denominational consciousness not as "churches," but as the Congregational Church. It was his opinion that the Congregational Church is losing ground because it has not adopted the spirit of the age.

The church must be a community of interests, he said, and the time is coming when the individual Congregational church must give up its independence for an interdependence. The Congregational church cannot defy the spirit of the age and advance, he declared in conclusion.

SHORT WHEAT CAUSES FAILURE.

NEW YORK—So far as can be learned the failure of Tracy & Co. was due chiefly to its operations on the Chicago Board of Trade, it selling short during the recent phenomenal rise in the market

STONEHAM IS PROUD OF ITS LIBRARY



STONEHAM PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Erected by funds given by Andrew Carnegie on land purchased by the town.

STONEHAM, Mass.—The Stoneham Public Library is one of the public buildings to which the citizens of Stoneham point with pride. The fund, amounting to \$15,000, for the erection of this structure was provided by Andrew Carnegie and the land was purchased by the town at a cost of about \$8000.

The building, which is made of buff brick with limestone trimming, contains a large rotunda, to the right of which is the general reading room. On the left of this is the children's reading room. In the basement is a large stack room providing space for at least 25,000 books. The library contains about 12,000 volumes and a large number of periodicals and daily papers. The children's room is used by the school children, especially the high school pupils.

The librarian is Mrs. Charles M. Boyce, who has been in charge since 1904, the date when the library was first opened to the public.

In the lobby is a bronze tablet with this inscription: "This building was given to the town of Stoneham by Andrew Carnegie, A. D. 1903." The whole edifice is lighted by electricity, and is fitted with every modern convenience for the comfort and pleasure of the reading public.

Under section 1 of the attorney-general's bill authorizes the holding company to acquire not only the 109,948 shares of Boston & Maine stock now or formerly held by the New Haven road, but any or all of the Boston & Maine stock, and also any or all bonds and other evidences of indebtedness. This section of the Anti-Merger League's bill limits the securities which the company may hold to the 109,948 shares acquired by the New Haven.

Under section 1 of the attorney-general's bill the company is given two years in which to incorporate. Under the Anti-Merger League bill the incorporators are required to incorporate and secure the shares of stock within three months after the passage of the act; otherwise the authority granted by the act is to cease. The new bill requires a report to the railroad commission, as well as to the commissioner of corporations.

The only difference in section 2 of the two bills is that the anti-merger bill provides that the election of such directors of the holding company as are citizens of Massachusetts shall be approved by the Governor and council.

Among the speakers will be Mrs. Anna T. Bush, the Rev. Harold Marshall, General Bartlett, First Lieutenant David Cross of Manchester, N. H., and Mrs. E. H. Moore and ex-Mayor and Mrs. Charles J. Barton of Melrose.

Music will be furnished by an orchestra and an entertainment will be provided.

The committee in charge is composed of John A. Marsh, Edward J. Lord, George W. Burke, W. N. Folsom, Harry C. White, Frank E. Newell, E. J. Tirrell and Arthur E. Worthen.

REPORT TO FAVOR NEPONSET BRIDGE

The committee on roads and bridges is scheduled to report a bill today providing for a new bridge over the Neponset river, between Dorchester and Atlantic, in practically the same place as the present Neponset bridge. The bridge is not to cost more than \$350,000. Boston is to pay 35 per cent; Quincy 15, Norfolk county 10, Plymouth county 10, metropolitan park district 10, the state of Massachusetts 10, and the remaining 10 per cent is to be borne by any street railway company or companies which may use the bridge.

INSPCTS CORNELL BATTALION.

ITHACA, N. Y.—Capt. Julius A. Penn, seventh United States infantry, general staff, United States army, who inspected the Massachusetts Institute of Technology battalion at Boston last week, has inspected the Cornell University battalion here.

REALY MEN DESIRE CHANGE IN TAXATION OF PROPERTY

Boston Merchants Association Receives Letters in Which Proposed Amendment to Constitution Is Favored and Business Societies Prepare Consolidation.

The taxation committee of the Boston Merchants Association has collected an interesting series of letters in support of the proposed amendment to the constitution relative to classifying property for taxation. Realty owners and dealers are the authors of the letters.

The church must be a community of interests, he said, and the time is coming when the individual Congregational church must give up its independence for an interdependence. The Congregational church cannot defy the spirit of the age and advance, he declared in conclusion.

One letter says: "To oppose these well-considered steps for fostering and promoting commerce and industry and agriculture is, in my judgment, without defense."

The church must be a community of interests, he said, and the time is coming when the individual Congregational church must give up its independence for an interdependence. The Congregational church cannot defy the spirit of the age and advance, he declared in conclusion.

"I heartily approve of the proposed amendment and hope it will be adopted."

"The foregoing figures are furnished me by the statistics department of the city of Boston. They seem to illustrate in a most striking manner the fact that the growth of the manufacturing industries

in Boston has been practically stationary for a quarter of a century, notwithstanding an increase of 65 per cent in the population, an increase of nearly 100 per cent in the assessed valuation, an increase of 60 per cent in the number of dwellings, an increase of nearly 50 per cent in foreign commerce, an increase of nearly 100 per cent in the total tonnage, and an increase of over 100 per cent in clearings."

At the meeting it was voted to accept the act of the Legislature providing for consolidation of the Chamber of Commerce with the Boston Merchants Association into a new corporation to be known as the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

A committee has been formed to select candidates to be voted for as officers of the board of gas commissioners may prescribe, to be below the standard of purity fixed by this act, unless such defect in the opinion of the board is due to unavoidable circumstances or accidents, a fine shall be paid by said company into the treasury of the commonwealth.

HOLDING COMPANY BILL IS HEARD AT THE STATE HOUSE

Attorney-General's Measure, Favoured by Draper, Is Taken up by the Joint Railroad Committee.

ARGUMENTS START

New Draft Advocating Radical Changes Introduced by Louis D. Brandeis for the Anti-Merger League.

A hearing on the "holding company bill" drafted by Attorney-General Malone and based on the recommendation of Governor Draper was given by the committees on railroads and street railways sitting jointly at the State House today.

Attorney Louis D. Brandeis for the Anti-Merger League presented a new draft of a bill for the holding company. The difference between this bill and that of the attorney-general is as follows:

Section 1 of the attorney-general's bill authorizes the holding company to acquire not only the 109,948 shares of Boston & Maine stock now or formerly held by the New Haven road, but any or all of the Boston & Maine stock, and also any or all bonds and other evidences of indebtedness. This section of the Anti-Merger League's bill limits the securities which the company may hold to the 109,948 shares acquired by the New Haven.

Under section 1 of the attorney-general's bill the company is given two years in which to incorporate. Under the Anti-Merger League bill the incorporators are required to incorporate and secure the shares of stock within three months after the passage of the act; otherwise the authority granted by the act is to cease. The new bill requires a report to the railroad commission, as well as to the commissioner of corporations.

The only difference in section 2 of the two bills is that the anti-merger bill provides that the election of such directors of the holding company as are citizens of Massachusetts shall be approved by the Governor and council.

Section 3 of the two bills differs in that the new bill strikes out all reference to bonds, notes and other evidence of indebtedness of the B. & M. held by the holding company, because by Sect. 1 the holding company is

News Events in Foreign Lands as Told by Letter and Cable

Port Said the Most Cosmopolitan City of the World

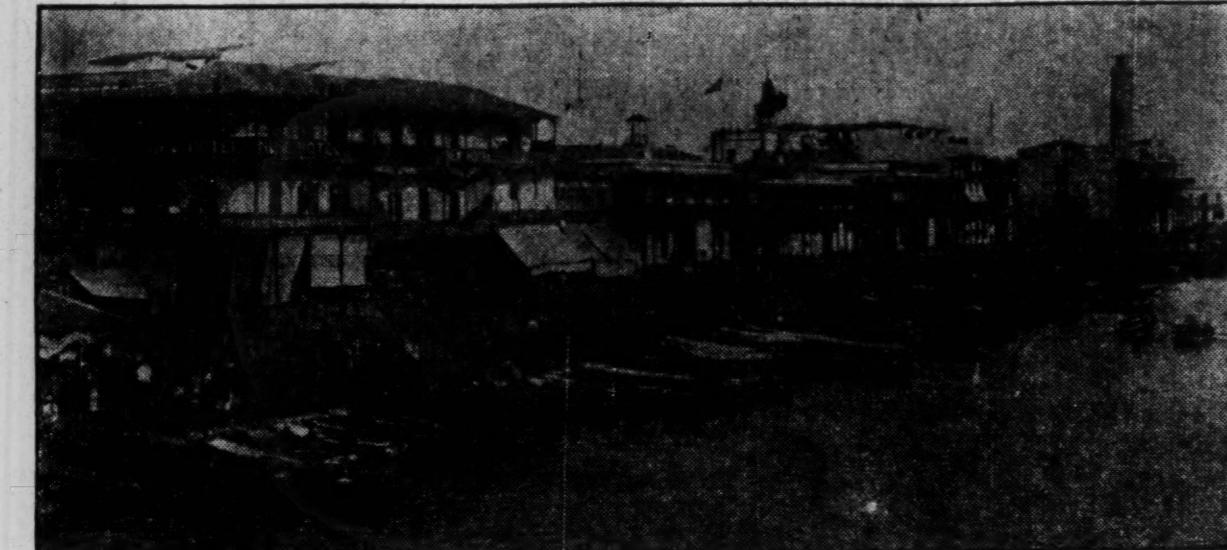
Canal Town Built Largely on Earth Removed in Digging Suez Canal—Has a Fine Artificial Harbor.

PORT SAID, Egypt.—Situated at the junction of the Suez canal with the Mediterranean sea, Port Said may be properly spoken of as a canal town. In 1859, when the first shovelful of earth was moved at the beginning of the big ship-canal, there was not even a village where today stands this remarkable city, where it is truly said that "east meets west." The town is built largely on earth removed in digging the ditch. Its fine harbor is entirely artificial, being between two moles, the western of which is 8000 feet in length.

Ten years ago the population of the city was approximately 50,000, and since then the increasing importance of the port and the growing use of the canal has caused Port Said to increase in size wonderfully. Almost every conceivable race is represented in Port Said's cosmopolitan population, and as the chief industry of the place is supplying the needs of the myriads of crafts and their multitudinous crews, there is a large amount of money always in circulation. The port is named for Said Pasha, the Khedive of Egypt, to whom the first canal commission reported.

From Port Said the distance across the isthmus in a direct line is about 70 miles. The length of the canal itself is 100 miles, of which length over 60 per cent lies through shallow lakes. The prospect along the shipway is low and flat, swamps and lagoons affording a habitat for waterfowl, and the vegetation being largely of the shrub order.

The canal, which has had to be widened and deepened since its original comple-

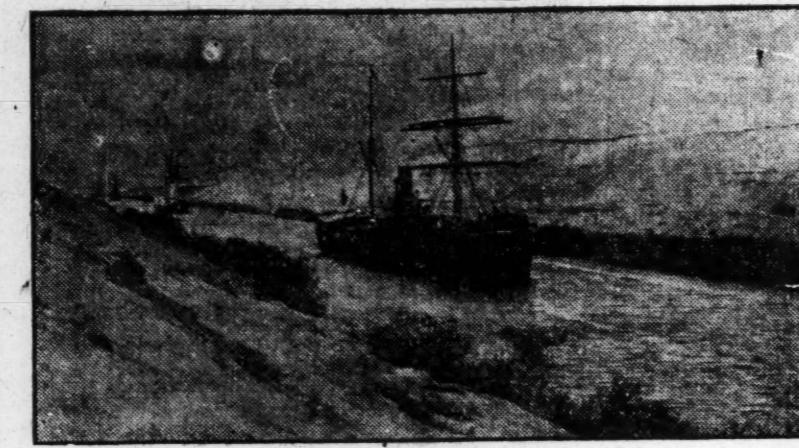


PORT SAID, EGYPT, IN 1882.

View along the waterfront of the most cosmopolitan city in the world, which has been built up on the earth excavated from the Suez canal.

tion, now has a depth of 31.2 feet, a bottom width of 108.2 and a surface width of 420 feet. There are sidings, called "gares," excavated for the passing of vessels at different points. The radius of the curves is 2000 feet.

The work on the canal was begun Aug. 25, 1859, by Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, in the presence of 150 persons. The canal was formally opened by vessels from nearly all the maritime nations of Europe Nov. 17, 1869. According to Diodorus Siculus (B.C. 60), there was a canal from the Gulf of Pelusium, not far from the Port Said terminus of the present Suez canal, to the Red sea. It was begun by Necho, continued by Darius and finished by Ptolemy II.



PASSAGE OF THE SUEZ CANAL.

This waterway, 100 miles in length, requires about 16 hours to traverse. It lies through a country chiefly of sand, with swamps and lagoons, which were shallow lakes before the construction of the canal.

LARGEST OF KIND YET CONSTRUCTED

Beachcroft Reservoir Recently Opened by Lord Mayor of London—Occupies Area of Over Fourteen Acres.

LONDON—The Beachcroft reservoir, recently completed, has been opened by the lord mayor with considerable ceremony. This reservoir, said to be the largest of its kind ever constructed, occupies an area of 14½ acres, the actual water area being a little over 10 acres. It is divided into four sections, each capable of being filled or emptied independently of the others. The source of supply is by means of a 42-inch pipe which conveys filtered water from the pumping station at Hampton.

The material found on the site—about 28½ acres in extent—being suitable for brickmaking was utilized, from which the 16,000,000 bricks used in the structure were made.

EMPEROR TO CALL AT BREST.
BREST, France.—The Journal of this city announces that the Russian imperial yacht, "Pole Star," with the Emperor and Empress of Russia on board will call at Brest in June. It is confirmed that President Fallières will go to Brest to meet their majesties.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.
CASTLE SQUARE—"The Runaway Girl." COLONIAL—"A Stubborn Cinderella." HOLLIS STREET—"The Golden Butterflies." KEITH'S—"Wednesday and Thursday evenings." Lord Dundreary." Friday evening, "Richelieu." Saturday afternoon, "Lord Dundreary." Sunday evening, "Hamlet," with Miss Julia Marlowe as Ophelia. ORPHEUM—"Vaudville." PARK—"The Traveling Salesman." TRENTON—"The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary."

NEW YORK.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Robert Mantell in "The Marble Heart." ALHAMBRA—"Vaudville." ASTOR—"The Man from Home." BELANCO—"Going Some." BIJOU—"A Gentleman from Mississippi." CANNERY—"Vaudville." COLONIAL—"Vaudville." CRITERION—"The Fair Co-Ed." DALY'S—"The Chink." FAIRCHILD—"Everybody Knows." GAIETY—"The House Next Door." GARRICK—"The Man from Mexico." GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"The Call of the North." HACKETT'S—"A Woman's Way." HAMMERSTEIN'S—"Vaudville." HERALD SQUARE—"The Beauty Spot." HIRSCHFELD—"The Third Degree." KEITH & PROCTOR'S, Fifth avenue—Vaudville. KEEGAN PROCTOR'S, 125th street—KNICKERBOCKER—"The Candy Shop." LIBERTY—"Footloose." LYCEUM—"The Dawn of Tomorrow." LYRIC—"The Great John Gantton." MAJESTIC—"The Red Moon." MINTON ELLIOTT'S—"The Blue Mouse." NEW AMSTERDAM—"The Mascot." PLAZA—"Vaudville." SAVOY—"The Writing on the Wall." SHAW—"The East Is East." WALLACK'S—"Shane." WEST END—"Mile, Mischief."

CHICAGO.
AMERICAN—Vaudville. CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—"Mary Jane's Pa." COLONIAL—"The Merry Widow." GARRICK—"The Independent Miss Gower." GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"A Gentleman from Mississippi." GREAT NORTHERN—"The Alaskan." ILLINOIS THEATER—"The Traveling Salesman." LA SALLE—"The Golden Girl." McVICKER'S—"The Sins of Society." MAJESTIC—"Vaudville." POWERS—"The Peacock." PRINCESS—"The Prince of Tonight." WHITNEY OPERA HOUSE—"The Bachelor."

CHANGES IN OTTOMAN EMPIRE WATCHED CLOSELY IN EGYPT

General Movement Against Autocratic Government Creates Interest—Thoughtful Egyptian Moslem Not Favorably Impressed by Newspaper Attacks.

LONDON—That the revolutionary movements and disturbances in the Ottoman empire have had a considerable effect is the opinion of Sir Eldon Gorst, his majesty's agent and consul-general in Egypt. In his annual report he says: "The general movement against autocratic government in neighboring Mohammedan countries, which was the main political feature in the East during last year, was not without effect upon the state of public opinion in Egypt. That opinion was more especially impressed by the revolutionary changes which occurred within the Ottoman empire itself.

Though the conditions of Turkey and Egypt are entirely different, the fact that parliamentary government has been established in the former government has given considerable encouragement to those in Egypt who hold the view that that country is ready for a similar regime, and has tended to spread the idea that the "destour," as a constitution is termed, would bring about ideal conditions.

When, however, it can be shown that the existing institutions by which the people are already associated with the functions of government are working in a satisfactory manner, it will be time enough to consider the question of a

further advance in the desired direction. Though recent events in Turkey have given a stimulus to the moderate section of those who are in favor of the introduction of parliamentary government, they have dealt a considerable blow to the influence of the extreme Nationalist party, of which the Lewa is the principal organ.

Lately this party has been in troubled waters, owing to internal dissensions and the defection of many of their more solid supporters. During the existence of the former regime in Turkey, the party was a strong upholder of the Sultan's personal rule and hostile to the aspirations of the Young Turks. The rise of the latter to power, however, and the contempt which they have openly manifested for the aims and methods of the Nationalists, have greatly added to the discomfiture of the party. Moreover, before the Turkish revolution the Lewa had taken up an ultra-Mohammedan line, and been making virulent attacks upon the native Christian elements in the country. The contrast between this attitude and the complete religious equality which formed one of the chief items in the program of the Young Turkey party could not fail to impress unfavorably the thoughtful Egyptian Moslem.

GERMAN PATENT TREATY PASSED

Reichstag Endorses and Comments on Agreement With the United States for Its Third Reading.

BERLIN.—Gugliemo Ferrero, the Italian historian who recently visited the United States, is continuing in the *Figaro* his analysis of the position occupied by American millionaires. Today he lays emphasis on the theory that these men feel themselves surrounded by public hostility and that consequently they are bound, like their prototypes in ancient Greece, to assume public responsibilities and vindicate themselves before the people.

Signor Ferrero attributes much of the present hostility to John D. Rockefeller as the incarnation of the trustee to his disregard of the public curiosity and the mysteries with which he surrounded himself, and he points out that latterly Mr. Rockefeller has changed his tactics by publishing his memoirs and granting interviews freely. The writer considers that Andrew Carnegie, on the contrary, has played to perfection the role of a Croesus in a democracy.

He has given lavishly and maintained good relations with the public through the press and his books and by fathering the theory, now generally accepted in America, that millionaires are only the depositaries of their fortunes and have well-defined obligations. In Europe the belief exists that American millionaires are modern satraps, who exercise their power with the greatest audacity and courage. This is true, perhaps, so far as business is concerned.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—It is reported that the Young Turk committee finds it impossible to collect the large sums of money deposited by Abdul Hamid in foreign countries. It is proposed to take such legal proceedings as will enable the committee to obtain judgment and force the banks to pay over the sums in their possession.

TEHERAN.—Nationalist opinion here regards the Shah's proclamation announcing a constitutional regime with skepticism, but without showing antagonism to the advice of Great Britain and Russia.

ISLAND OF MALTA, RULED BY BRITAIN, NOW PROSPEROUS

MALTA—Under British administration the Maltese have enjoyed peace for a hundred years, and in that time they have been gradually advancing in all the arts which tend toward enlightenment and material prosperity.

The island of Malta from its position in the Mediterranean has necessarily played an important part in past history, and was the scene of much of that ruthless warfare which prevailed in the time of the Crusaders and later when the Turks were threatening to overrun Europe. It has consequently had many masters and its massive and stern fortifications still proclaim its long occupancy by the Knights of St. John. The Turks and the French have each held possession in turn and in its history are involved all the disputes and wars of 18 centuries.

After the rebellion of the Maltese against their French masters in the beginning of the nineteenth century the island was finally transferred to Great Britain, and it is now one of the great naval stations of the British Empire and forms an important link in the chain of fortifications connecting Great Britain with its eastern possessions.

It is ruled by a Governor and council, the latter being chiefly composed of Maltese members. The relations between the British and the people of Malta are eminently satisfactory and the general conditions of the island have improved in every way. Agriculture has been developed and brought to a high state of perfection. In government offices, in banks and in military and naval departments the Maltese are largely employed.

There is at Valletta a university where a complete education can be obtained in all branches of study and research, and in every village there is a government elementary school where the children are grounded in important subjects, including the English language, which is compulsory. The Maltese are singularly cheerful and they fully recognize the advantages they enjoy under British protection.

BANKS REFUSE TO PAY YOUNG TURKS

Foreign Institutions Which Hold Money Deposited By Deposed Sultan Decline to Honor Checks.

THE SKEPTICAL ABOUT CONSTITUTION.

TEHERAN.—Nationalist opinion here regards the Shah's proclamation announcing a constitutional regime with skepticism, but without showing antagonism to the advice of Great Britain and Russia.

REPRESENTATIVE OF BRITISH COMPANY URGES SHIP CANAL

Firm Has Successfully Engineered Works of Equal Importance in Other Countries—Wants Three Per Cent Guarantee by Government—Press Favors Project.

OTTAWA—During the past week Sir Robert Perks has been at the Canadian capital representing the private company which is willing to undertake the construction of the Georgian bay ship canal. Construction of equal or greater importance with the proposed canal have been successfully carried through by the firm with which he is connected.

The great port works at Buenos Aires were engineered by the firm and the £8,000,000 spent in converting the mud banks of the River Plate into a finely equipped port is yielding the town 50 per cent on the capital invested, and the population of Buenos Aires has increased from 400,000 to 1,200,000 since the long sea-wall, deep water channel and the magnificent docks were finished.

The two great elevators at Bahia Blanca, Argentina, finer than even those of the United States, were constructed by this firm for the grain traffic of the Southern Railway and at present the sea-round round Bay of Rio de Janeiro is in their care; it involves extensive land reclamation and the removal of a mountain; the first section alone is estimated to cost £5,000,000.

The proposal Sir Roberts has laid before the Canadian government involves merely the three per cent guarantee of the company's bonds, which they are confident will never be called for, as the through toll will extinguish the bonds in 60 or 70 years, also the half per cent for a sinking fund. The company formed will be a Canadian one and many prominent Canadians are already interested. Although the Walker firm of Great Bri-

tain is at the back of the undertaking, there is a separate company to undertake the construction known as the Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay Canal Company, and the Canadian government will be represented in the control with a voice in the establishment of rates, etc., and the proceeds of the enterprise will be shared between the Dominion government and the shareholders.

The method of procedure suggested is that a first section be immediately proceeded with leading from the Georgian bay along the French river about 50 miles; even this one section will be of much value in shortening the rail shipment of the western grain and the company proposes to establish a temporary fort on Lake Nipissing, across from which the railway center of North bay is already established.

If the government agrees the company is prepared to begin work at the same time on the next section extending to Ottawa, the Dominion capital, or this section may be left until the first is completed, and be undertaken in connection with the final stretch to the Montreal terminus of the waterway.

In the corridors of the House of Commons a petition circulated in favor of the construction was signed by many of the members of both parties, not as representing their party's official attitude, but as their own individual feeling in regard to the movement on foot, while the press at the capital generally favors the immediate construction of the canal by this company if the government cannot find its way clear to undertaking the project.

GREAT MONTREAL TRAFFIC SCHEME

Twenty Million Dollars Is Sought for Building of Subways, Tunnels and Terminals in Canadian City.

MONTREAL—The local promoters, including C. N. Armstrong, the heirs of the late Raymond Fontaine, Messrs. Archer, Perron and Taschereau, are interested with a group of New York capitalists in a plan which if it obtains the sanction of Parliament will revolutionize traffic in Montreal.

A subway for electric and steam cars, wires and pipes, two bridges across the St. Lawrence or a bridge and a tunnel, a new terminal for the New York Central Railroad with a new entry for its tracks into the city and an underground loop line around Montreal are the principal features of the plan. The bill has passed the Senate and will likely go through the Commons this week.

Engineers have already drafted plans and given estimates for the work. It is said that \$20,000,000 must be pledged before the work will be begun.

CROMER OPPOSES EQUAL SUFFRAGE

LONDON—Lord Cromer, president of the league to oppose woman suffrage, in a speech contended that the cause of woman suffrage was declining. The whole argument against enfranchising women could practically be summed up by saying they were unfit to vote because they were not men. James Herford said the female sex was not naturally fitted to be placed on an equality with men.

Lord Curzon said he regarded the woman suffrage movement as the most important subject in contemporary politics. The enfranchisement of women, he added, would endanger the safety of the empire.

ARGENTINE IRRIGATION BILL.
BUENOS AIRES—President Alcorta of the Argentine republic has sent to the Chamber of Deputies a project for the irrigation of immense tracts of land throughout the republic.

JAPANESE PRINCE IN RUSSIA.
ST. PETERSBURG—Prince Mashimo, a cousin of the Emperor of Japan, has arrived at St. Petersburg. He will be received by Emperor Nicholas May 21.

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EASTERN CLUBS DEFEAT WESTERN IN AMERICAN RACE

Boston Wins From Detroit, New York Defeats Cleveland and Chicago Loses to Philadelphia.

FOUR CLUBS CLOSE

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Detroit	17	8	.480
Boston	15	9	.463
New York	15	9	.425
Philadelphia	14	9	.409
Chicago	11	15	.423
St. Louis	10	14	.417
Cleveland	9	16	.390
Washington	6	17	.261

GAMES TODAY.
Boston at Chicago.
New York at St. Louis.
Washington at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Detroit.

All the eastern clubs won their games with the western in the American League Tuesday. Boston won from Detroit in 10 innings with a score of 5 to 3. New York defeated Cleveland in six innings to 2, making it four straight for the series. Philadelphia again shut out Chicago 5 to 0. The first four clubs in the race are now closely bunched with Detroit a little in the lead.

BOSTON WINS FINAL GAME.

DETROIT, Mich.—Boston took the last and deciding game of the series here Tuesday, 5 to 3, in the tenth inning. Speaker was in evidence for the first time in the series and got a two base hit in the first inning and a three base hit in the tenth. Cheek was knocked out of the box in the sixth and Ardennes was put in his place. The home team had a chance to win the game in the ninth, but Jennings did not take the chance. The score:

Innings.....	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	R.H.E.
Boston.....	2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 -5	10
Detroit.....	0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 3 11	1

Batteries, Cheek, Ardennes and Carrigan, Spencer; Willet and Stanage. Umpires, Kerin and Sheridan.

KEELER WINS SIX-INNING GAME.

CLEVELAND—Cleveland lost the third straight to New York Tuesday, 4 to 2, in a six-inning game which was called early to allow the New York team to catch a train to St. Louis. Keeler's pop single off Wright after Liebhardt had passed two men brought about the victory. The score:

Innings.....	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	R.H.E.
New York.....	0 2 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 0	6
Cleveland.....	1 0 0 1 0 2 0 5 1	5

Batteries, Cheek, Ardennes and Carrigan, Spencer; Willet and Stanage. Umpires, Kerin and Sheridan.

CHICAGO LOSES EASY GAME.

CHICAGO—Philadelphia made it four straight by defeating Chicago Tuesday, 5 to 0, in the final game of the series. Chicago had a bad inning in the second and allowed the winners to score four runs. The score:

Innings.....	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	R.H.E.
Philadelphia.....	0 4 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 5 6	7
Chicago.....	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 11	2

Batteries, Dwyer and Livingston; White, Flene and Sullivan. Umpires, Egan and O'Loughlin.

CORNELL JUNIOR EIGHT PICKED.

ITHACA, N. Y.—Coach Charles E. Courtney of the Cornell crews has announced his selection of the junior varsity eight which will row in the annual regatta of the American Rowing Association on the Schuylkill next Saturday.

The Cornell crew is made up as follows: Bow, Seagraves; 2, Simon; 3, Kelley; 4, Aitchinson; 5, Sutton; 6, Day; 7, Names; stroke, Wood; coxswain, Kimball.

SIDES IS PRINCETON CAPTAIN.

PRINCETON, N. J.—In the recent election of the Princeton baseball team W. R. Sides '09, Brooklyn, was made captain for the remainder of the season, to succeed Robert Vaughn. This is the fourth season that Sides has played third base. He has been acting captain thus far. Vaughn recently signed a contract to play with the New York Americans in June.

CROQUET CHAMPION IN CONTEST.

BROOKLYN—The world's champion croquet player, J. G. Wardenburg, has entered for the annual tournament of the Brooklyn Croquet Club, which begins Saturday and will continue until July 4.

Notes From the Field of Sports

Of the 11 starters in the women's handicap medal play for the spring cup at the Alston Golf Club Tuesday, Miss Gertrude Rogers had the best card at 93. She was at scratch, and played excellent golf for most of the way.

The Boston A. A. will hold a handicap track meet, open to all members, on Tech Field, Brookline, June 5. The events will be: 100, 220, 440 and 880 yards and the mile; 120 yards high hurdles and 220 yards' low hurdles; putting 16-pound shot; pole vault; high jump and running broad jump. A scratch race of 300 yards may be arranged.

The Carroll cup race for single sculls of Harvard University will be held at 5:15

WINNERS 100-YARD DASH, I. C. A. A. A.

Year.	Runner.	College.	Time.
1876—Steve Williams		11	
1877—Lee, U. of P.		10 1-38	
1878—Lee, U. of P.		10 1-38	
1879—Lee, U. of P.		10 4-38	
1880—Wendell, Harvard		10 4-48	
1882—Brooks, Yale		10 1-58	
1883—Derrickson, Columbia		10 3-58	
1884—Brooks, U. of M.		10 3-58	
1885—Rogers, Harvard		10 2-58	
1887—Sherrill, Yale		10 2-58	
1888—Sherrill, Yale		10 1-58	
1889—Sherrill, Yale		10 1-58	
1890—Cary, Princeton		108	
1892—Swanson, Yale		10 1-58	
1893—Richards, U. of P.		108	
1894—Ramsdell, U. of P.		108	
1895—Crum, Iowa		108	
1896—Weber, Georgetown		10 2-58	
1898—Tewksbury, U. of P.		108	
1899—Tewksbury, U. of P.		108	
1900—Kingsford, U. of P.		10 1-58	
1901—Lightner, Harvard		10 2-58	
1902—Westney, U. of P.		108	
1903—Moulton, Yale		108	
1904—Schick, U. of P.		10 1-58	
1906—Cartmell, U. of P.		108	
1907—Cartmell, U. of P.		108	
1908—Cartmell, U. of P.		10 2-58	

BROWN'S BEST SPRINTERS.



WINNERS 220-YARD DASH, I. C. A. A. A.

Year.	Runner.	College.	Time.
1877—Lee, U. of P.		23 3-28	
1878—Vendell, Harvard		24 2-58	
1880—Wendell, Harvard		23 1-58	
1882—Brooks, Yale		23 1-58	
1883—Baker, Harvard		22 2-58	
1884—Baker, Harvard		23 3-58	
1885—Baker, Harvard		23 4-58	
1887—Rogers, Harvard		23 3-58	
1889—Sherill, Yale		22 2-58	
1890—Sherill, Yale		22 1-58	
1891—Sherill, Yale		22 1-58	
1892—Collett, Princeton		22 3-58	
1893—Richards, Yale		22 3-58	
1894—Ramsdell, Pennsylvania		22 3-58	
1895—Tewksbury, Penn.		22 3-58	
1896—Wetmore, Georgetown		21 1-58	
1897—Collett, Princeton		22 3-58	
1898—Tewksbury, Penn.		21 3-58	
1899—Jarmusowich, Penn.		22 1-58	
1900—Severn, Cornell		22 3-58	
1902—Lightner, Harvard		21 2-58	
1903—Lightner, Harvard		21 2-58	
1904—Shick, Jr., Harvard		22 1-58	
1906—Cartmell, Pennsylvania		22 3-58	
1907—Cartmell, Pennsylvania		21 4-58	
1908—Cartmell, Pennsylvania		22 3-58	

WESTERN CLUBS WIN THEIR GAMES IN NATIONAL RACE

Wagner's Playing Defeats Brooklyn in Ten-Inning Contest—St. Louis Beats Boston in the Ninth.

CINCINNATI WINS

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Pittsburg	18	12	.507
Chicago	17	13	.497
Philadelphia	12	12	.500
Cincinnati	15	14	.500
Boston	11	14	.440
Brooklyn	13	17	.433
St. Louis	13	14	.417
New York	10	14	.417

*Record.

TWO ENTRANTS PLAY PAR GOLF

A. Smith and J. Norton and G. Low and R. Thompson Turn in Cards of 71 in Professional Tourney.

NEW YORK—More than 20 local clubs were represented by professional golfers in the Scarsdale Club's links Tuesday in the fourth annual championship tournament of the Eastern professionals. The chief event was a four-ball foursome, in which thirteen pairs returned scores. It resulted in a tie at 71, par golf for the course, between Alec Smith and James Norton composing one pair and George Low and W. R. Thomson forming the other team. The scores in the four-some were:

Smith and Norton	Low and Thomson
1st hole	1
2nd hole	1
3rd hole	1
4th hole	1
5th hole	1
6th hole	1
7th hole	1
8th hole	1
9th hole	1
10th hole	1
11th hole	1
12th hole	1
13th hole	1
14th hole	1
15th hole	1
16th hole	1
17th hole	1
18th hole	1

Later in the day some well known amateurs put in an appearance and paired with the "pros." In this event George T. Brokaw and H. H. Barker, Garden City green keeper, won with an even 70. Twenty-odd couples returned cards, and with few exceptions all the best balls were well under 80. The scores:

Brokaw and Barker	Kirby and Hobson

<

ROTHWELL IS HEARD AGAINST THE BILLARD B. & M. STOCK BILL

Bernard J. Rothwell, who appeared in opposition to the bill to further the purchase of the Billard shares of Boston & Maine stock by a Massachusetts holding company spoke in part as follows at the hearing today before the railroad committee:

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the railroad committee: I appear before you today simply as a citizen—not in any official capacity.

It has been presumed by the public at large that the proposition to bring back under Massachusetts law the 110,000 shares of Boston & Maine stock illegally acquired by the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, did not involve the merging of the two railroad systems.

The bill which your company now has before it, however, is not even thinly veiled as to its intent and purpose; its effect would be not merely to condemn past transgression of the law, but actually to place a premium and reward upon such illegal action, for it would give the New Haven company far greater privilege than it sought in the attempted merger legislation of 1908.

The supreme court of the commonwealth of Massachusetts decided clearly and emphatically that the holding of trolley stocks by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company was in violation of the statutes.

The New Haven company thereafter proceeded to dispose of this stock in one block, and found an ostensible purchaser for some \$14,000,000 of property in a somewhat inconspicuous banker in the thriving little city of Meriden, Conn. The amount involved was nearly two and one half times the entire deposit of the banking institution with which the gentleman is connected.

Those disinterested parties consent to the disposal of this block of stock to Mr. Harriman it will be because of a definite understanding now in existence between them.

If it is the purpose of the controlling interest in the New Haven company to record it as an independent corporation, it will "grapple to itself with hoops of steel" Mr. Billard and this block of 110,000 shares.

It is evident, however, that the former owners still maintain a most friendly interest in that particular block of stock, and that this regard on the part of the New Haven company is so fully reciprocated that the present ostensible owner insists that the former ones shall determine the disposition of this valuable property, worth at present market prices about \$15,000,000.

So when Governor Draper, in a praiseworthy endeavor to bring this stock back toward the position it held prior to the illegal acts of the New Haven company, the officials of that company were the ones with whom he had to conduct a long series of conferences, and it is evident that it is not the present ostensible owner of the stock, but rather a corporation that is declared to have no longer any financial interest, direct or indirect, in its ownership, that must be ascribed to the terms upon which the stock will be permitted to find a resting place in Massachusetts.

The bill which is now before you shows beyond question the terms which the New Haven company dictates as the price of its consent; that price is nothing short of an outright merger of the New York, New Haven & Hartford and Boston & Maine railroad systems. There is no disguising this fact.

The New Haven company should not be permitted to accomplish in this indirect way, and by a process of wearing down and tiring out opposition, the object upon which the people of Massachusetts through their Legislature have set the seal of their disapproval.

Because those who infringe the law may be especially powerful or especially prominent would be no valid reason for adjusting the law to meet the exigencies of their uncomfortable position. Massachusetts is not yet ready to adopt the motto: "If the law interferes with your private designs cut out the law."

Those who deliberately exert the powerful energy of the press to batter down the fortification of respect for the law—a respect which should be deep and reverent not merely for its exact letter but for its spirit and purpose—are doing the body politic a grievous, an unpardonable wrong. An awakened civic sentiment renders futile such assaults. Can they not read the handwriting upon their own walls?

Right is right, and wrong is wrong, no matter whether the transgressors be some contemptible common councilman guilty of a despicable petty larceny or some powerful individual or corporation attempting highway robbery, and if our institutions are to survive there should be neither favor in the one case nor fear in the other.

Section 1 of the proposed bill gives the holding company the right, not merely to hold the 110,000 shares of stock previously described and such allotments of any further issue of stock as this block would be entitled to, but it gives authority to acquire and hold the whole or any part of the capital stock, bonds and other evidences of indebtedness of the Boston & Maine railroad, direct and indirect, and of voting all certificates of stock so acquired and held.

The bonds and stock of the Boston & Maine railroad proper now amount to approximately \$75,000,000; leased lines in New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts, \$95,000,000, and the Maine Central railroad approximately \$42,000,000, total obligations of approximately \$212,000,000.

This is figuring the securities at par value, but if market value is taken into consideration the total obligations would probably be \$75,000,000 more, and this amount is liable to be still further largely increased.

Therefore, in view of the enormous sum involved, the right of the commonwealth to take over the stock of the company, or its holdings of Boston & Maine stock, should be clearly expressed.

debtiness of the holding company, as provided in section 4, is an apparent rather than a real safeguard, inasmuch as whatever the commonwealth might at any future time undertake to do in the way of holding railroad stock, it is not at all probable that it will undertake sole ownership and conduct of system which operates in five separate states. Therefore this provision is of little or no practical value.

The bill which you are now considering is apparently drawn entirely in the interest of the New Haven company, which by its violation of the laws of this commonwealth has brought about the present situation—a situation which is by far more unsatisfactory to it than to the commonwealth of Massachusetts.

This block of stock—nominally owned by Mr. Billard, and generally understood to be at the present time in the strong box of one of the largest banking institutions of this city—is in a safe position so far as the interests of the commonwealth of Massachusetts are concerned.

What will probably happen if the present situation be not disturbed? Apparently nothing of material detriment to the interests of this commonwealth.

The original purpose of the New Haven Company in acquiring this stock was declared to be to prevent it from falling into the hands of some rival transportation interest.

The principal "bogey" that has been exhibited from time to time is that Mr. Harriman is anxious to purchase these 110,000 shares; but he cannot do so without the consent of the parties who now show so lively a concern in the property in which they have no direct or indirect financial interest.

If these disinterested parties consent to the disposal of this block of stock to Mr. Harriman it will be because of a definite understanding now in existence between them.

If it is the purpose of the controlling interest in the New Haven company to record it as an independent corporation, it will "grapple to itself with hoops of steel" Mr. Billard and this block of 110,000 shares.

If the New Haven system itself is only being rolled about and put in shape to be readily swallowed by a still larger foreign corporation, as it has professed itself apprehensive, then this control of the entire Boston & Maine system through the device of this holding company would simply hasten the day of its mastication.

There need be no fear that in the present and prospective state of the money market the holders will have any difficulty in maintaining an adequate loan on these 110,000 shares of stock at par or over. They represent ownership in a going concern and a money making one, and the improved earnings of the Boston & Maine system make the stock attractive collateral for banking houses in any part of the country; therefore there need be no fear of a forced sale in order to meet maturing obligations.

Now what is the purpose of the commonwealth of Massachusetts in endeavoring to again bring this block of stock within its jurisdiction? No reason is apparent other than to insure the autonomy of the Boston & Maine Railroad system.

The statutes of Massachusetts, embodying the will of its citizens, hold such autonomy to be desirable in the public interest by expressly forbidding the acquiring or holding of the stock of one railroad company by another.

The violation of this plain provision of the law has been and is now the issue. But that this is the vital issue which is at stake, it would not concern the community whether the stock is owned in Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York or elsewhere.

If public policy and public sentiment warrant you in permitting the New Haven company to absorb the Boston & Maine railroad, then pass a simple piece of legislation directly authorizing it to do so; but do not be party to so palpable a subterfuge as that which is now before you.

A holding company is at best a questionable corporate form, for it is often used for purposes of manipulation and to perform acts which the companies whose control it holds could not themselves undertake without violation of charter rights.

The United States set the seal of its disapproval upon such companies when it disbanded the Northern Securities Company and compelled it to redistribute the stockholdings which it had illegally acquired.

Therefore a company involving, as this would, a complete revolution in Massachusetts railroad statutory practice, should not be chartered unless it is carefully restricted and held down to the specific purpose for which it was originally proposed. Among other provisions these should be included:

First, the holdings should be restricted to the 110,000 shares involved and such pro rata allotment of any further issue as may be made.

Second, no railroad company chartered either in Massachusetts or elsewhere should be allowed to hold the stock of this holding company.

Third, the Massachusetts directors should be approved by the Governor and council.

Fourth, the voting power of the stock should be used to promote the public usefulness and, incidentally, the earning capacity of the Boston & Maine railroad.

Fifth, as the purpose and authority of the holding company should be restricted to the holding of the stated shares, its capital stock should be definitely fixed and should not be subject to further increase.

Sixth, the right of the commonwealth to take over the stock of the company, or its holdings of Boston & Maine stock, should be clearly expressed.

Dartmouth Junior Prom Starts Today



DINING ROOM, COLLEGE HALL, DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.
The junior promenade dance will be held in this hall Friday night after the reception.

(Continued from Page One.)

clubs are to give a concert in Webster Hall. Besides the regular features of the mandolin and glee clubs there will be a reading by A. C. Keough '11, a concert solo by C. C. Warren '11, a violin solo by Morton Hull '09, a violin solo by Henry M. Wells accompanied by E. B. Watson and a mandolin solo by Harry Pfeiffer.

With the last day will come the Dartmouth-Williams baseball game. At 8:30

o'clock in the evening another band concert will be given. And at 9 o'clock comes the junior promenade. This is held in the great dining hall of College Hall, which will be beautifully decorated. The dance is to be preceded by a reception and the patronesses are to be: Mrs. Tucker, Mrs. Emerson, Mrs. Fay, Mrs. Persons, Mrs. Keyes, Mrs. Wiggin, Mrs. Towle and Mrs. Shattuck. J. A. Ferguson will act as floor director.

For the benefit of those who remain

over, a vaudeville show has been arranged for Saturday night.

In the afternoon Dartmouth is to play Amherst at the oval.

Each evening there is to be an electric display. Dartmouth, Thornton and Wentworth Halls will be outlined with electric bulbs, which will culminate at the peak of the belfry of old Dartmouth. Japanese lanterns will adorn the Common porch, while high up on it will appear a great 1910 in electric lights.

HOUSE SUSTAINS GOVERNOR'S VETO

(Continued from Page One.)

Pickford, Pollock, Pope, Powers, Preese, Priest, Quigley, Quinn, Reidy, Riley, Robinson, Sargent of Leicester, Sargent of Merrimac, Scully, Segee, Shaw, Swann, Teller, Thompson of Worcester, Weeks, Willets, Woodside—96.

Nays—Adam of Agawam, Armstrong,

Atkins, Avery, Barnard, Barnes, Barrett,

Bayley, Bazeley, Bean, Bishop, Blaisdell,

Blanchard, Bolles, ouvrier, rayton, Burnett, Burr, Butterick, Campbell, Chase,

Clark, Coleman, Conant, Converse, Cook,

Coombs, Crocker, Curtiss of Hingham, Curtiss of Sheffield, Cushing, Cutting, Davidson, Davol, Dean, Dennett, Denny, Doane, Dorman, Dow, Durkin, Dwight,

Eastman, Elmore, Emerson, Fairbanks,

Foster, Garcelon, Gardner, Gates, Greene,

Greenleaf, Greenwood, Guild, Halladay of

North Andover, Ham, Hammarskjold,

Hardy, Haskell, Hilton, Hobson, Hodkins, Holden, Holman, Holmgren, Holt of

Springfield, Holt of Methuen, Hosmer,

Kene, Kemp, Killam, Kinney, Knight,

Langelier, Learned, Leland, Lincoln, Lovett, Lyman, Madison, Mansfield, Mc-

Clatchey, McTernan, Mellen, of raintree,

Meyers, Montague, Moore of Dixbury,

Moseley, Nichols, Niedner, Nordbeck,

Noyes, Oliver, Paige, Pattison of Webster,

Penniman, Pierce, Prouty, Rice, Rous-

manniere, Saunders, Smith, Stearns, Stone,

Tarbox, Thomas, Tolman, Underhill, Upton,

Varnum, Walker of Burlington, Walis,

Walsh, Warner, Warren, Washburn,

Waugh, White, Whitney, Whittemore,

Wilder, Willcutt, Wolcott, Wood,—126.

Paired yes—Arnold, Hall, Mancozitz.

Paired no—Dickson, Ellis, Lane.

On the bill to provide that the franchise taxes of business corporations shall go to the place where the business is located, the committee on ways and means reported that the bill ought not to pass.

Mr. McCarthy of Marlborough asked that this report be negatived in order that he may tomorrow offer a new draft of the bill which will eliminate the provisions of the bill to which objection has been made.

MALDEN FIGHTS TERMINAL SITE

Tonight in Esther Hall, Malden, further protests against the proposed location of the Malden elevated railway terminal will be made, under the direction of committee of which Peter J. McGuire is chairman. The site bounded by Main, Center, Middlesex and Charles streets has aroused much opposition. It is expected that Mayor G. L. Richards of Malden will preside at the meeting.

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MAYOR TODAY GETS REPORT OF SPECIAL LIGHTS COMMITTEE

Mayor Hibbard today received from Clerk of Committees John F. Dever a letter calling his attention to a vote passed by the special committee on public lighting of the common council asking for reduction in the prices paid for light in Brighton and Charlestown.

The order is as follows

PRESIDENT LOWELL BEGINS HIS DUTIES AT HARVARD TODAY

Prof. A. Lawrence Lowell entered upon his duties as president of Harvard University this morning quietly and without ceremonies of any kind. He went alone to the office of the president in University Hall and began the work of administering the college affairs where President Eliot left them on Tuesday. Later the ex-president appeared and attended to a few minor matters, leaving immediately afterward.

Tuesday afternoon the faculty of Harvard University bade official farewell to Dr. Eliot as president of the university.

The members of the faculty assembled about 5 o'clock in the spacious hall which occupies the larger part of the second floor of University Hall, with President Eliot presiding as usual.

Professor George H. Palmer, who has been for 39 years a co-worker at Harvard with President Eliot, had been chosen by the four deans of the university to speak for the faculty members. Professor Palmer reviewed the important work that had been accomplished during President Eliot's administration, and how instrumental his services had been in promoting the growth of the university.

President Eliot replied in a few simple words, of which, Dean Briggs said afterward, the faculty "felt the deep significance."

Immediately after the meeting a reception was tendered President Eliot and Professor Lowell at which the members of the faculty were given an opportunity to bid President Eliot farewell and to welcome Professor Lowell to his new office.

This evening the undergraduates will observe the retirement of their president in undergraduate fashion. There will be a mass meeting in the Union about 8 o'clock, at which efforts are being made to assemble all the members of the university. After the meeting the students will march in a body to Dr. Eliot's residence, cheers will be given, and the retiring president will be called upon for a speech.

LINK WILL HASTEN SERVICE TO FELLS

Elevated Railway Officials Ask for Temporary Track to Get Around the Mystic Avenue Bridge.

Officials of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, in order to avoid delay in opening their car line through the Middlesex Fells reservation, are planning to lay their tracks without waiting for the completion of the Mystic avenue bridge in Somerville. The plan is to connect the Broadway tracks with the Mystic avenue tracks by way of Union street, and thus put into immediate use the rails on Mystic avenue which have already been laid.

By the new arrangement it is planned to have the Fells cars run direct to the Sullivan square terminal.

From Somerville the line runs through Malden and Medford via the boulevard and Forest street into Stoneham, where it passes along the westerly shores of Spot pond.

General Manager Robert S. Goff of the Boston & Northern railway says that the work necessary on that road will be completed in time to commence service during the latter part of the summer.

Mayor Brewer of Medford and Mayor Richards of Malden have requested the street railway committees of both cities to appear in favor of the plan before the Somerville aldermen next week, when the matter comes up there for a hearing on the Union street petition.

URGES ONE COURT ON PATENT CASES

NEW YORK—Frederick P. Fish, a lawyer of Boston, and at one time president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, read a paper at the annual meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers in which he advocated the establishment of a single appellate court for patent cases. The patent system, he said, is as nearly perfect as a human institution can be, but with a single court a greater uniformity of decisions would be secured.

BACK BAY STREET GETS WOOD PAVE

The board of street commissioners today granted an order on the petition of Supt. Guy C. Emerson for a wooden block paving on Falmouth street, between Norway street and Massachusetts avenue. There was a slight objection raised by the various teamsters' unions, but before the hearing closed the opposition was withdrawn.

PARIS STRIKERS NORMAL TODAY

PARIS—Despite promises of support from nearly a hundred different labor unions the situation at noon today was practically normal, with no additions to the ranks of the striking postmen and telegraphers.

Boston Shriners Will Send Five Delegates to Attend Louisville Session of Imperial Council in June



CHARLES C. HENRY. G. A. SHACKFORD. B. W. ROWELL. CHARLES A. ESTEY. JAMES S. BLAKE.

Four regular delegates and one delegate ad vitam are preparing to attend the thirty-fifth annual session of the Imperial Council of the Ancient Arabic order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine for North America, as representatives of the Boston branch of that organization. The meeting will be held in Louisville, Ky., June 7-10. Between three and four hundred delegates are expected, from the 112 temples of the order in the United States and Canada and one in Mexico.

The prime object of the meeting is legislative, although an elaborate program for the reception and entertainment of the Shriners has been arranged, many of whom will be accompanied by their wives.

The Boston delegates to Louisville are: James S. Blake, Charles A. Estey, Charles C. Henry, Benjamin W. Rowell and George A. Shackford. They will leave Boston June 1.

On Monday, June 7, the formal recep-

tion of the visitors will take place. Later in the day those Shriners not occupied with committee duties will be treated to a steamboat excursion on the river. The Masonic and Orphans' Home will hold a reception in honor of the Imperial Divan in the evening, when a musical program will be rendered, one feature of which will be a chorus of 300 children's voices.

The council itself will be opened on Tuesday. Addresses will be made by Maj. James G. Grinstead of Louisville and the Hon. Augustus E. Wilson, Governor of Kentucky. Afterward the entertainments will be continued by trolley trips and in the afternoon by the first exhibition drills and patrols. Several ladies' patrols will appear in line with the Shrine organizations. In the grand electric pageant to be held in the evening about 1000 Shriners will participate.

Wednesday will witness a continuation of the drills and numerous other plans have been laid for the entertainment of the visitors. One of the special features will be a Southern negro jubilee. Five

hundred negroes will take part and pains will be taken to make it both characteristic and enjoyable. Among other things there will be a genuine cake walk, plantation songs and to cap the climax a great watermelon feast.

On the closing day, which is to be known as "Commercial day," the various typical industries of the state of Kentucky will be visited and inspected. In the afternoon a spectacular open-air drama will be enacted entitled "The Attack on Boonesboro." In this over 1000 Indians and soldiers will participate. The session will be closed by a ball in the armory.

The Mystic Shrine is not a Masonic organization, although it is true that only 32d degree Masons and Knights Templar are admitted. The object is rather social than altruistic and the members are not by any means subjected to the strict precepts of the Masonic order. The Mystic Shrine organization has been termed the convivial side of Masonry, but this close association of the two names is not altogether pleasing or likely to be countenanced by Masons.

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THE HOUSEKEEPER

Hints That May Help.

MISSES' OVER DRESS WITH GUIMPE.

Semi-princess dresses to be worn over separate guimpes are among the smartest of all things this season and this one is youthful and simple while it is adapted to a great many different materials. White linen with threads of blue forming a check and with binding of blue linen makes the dress illustrated and the guimpe is of tucked cotton net, but for a dress of the more elaborate sort pongee or foulard can be used, and for simpler dresses gingham, chambray and percale and the like are appropriate, while the same model can be utilized for all. The guimpe is separate and can be made from any material that suits the special dress. A handsome costume can be made of pongee and with a change of guimpes, some practical and some more elaborate, so making the dress adaptable for occasions of various sorts.

Material required for 16-year size is 6% yards 24 or 27, 5½ yards 32 or 4% yards 44 inches wide for the over dress; 1 yard 36 with 2 yards 18 inches wide for the chemisette and sleeves for the guimpe.

The pattern (6327) may be had in sizes for girls of 14 and 16 years of age and can be obtained at any May Manton agency or will be mailed on receipt of price (10c.). Address 132 West Twenty-Seventh street, New York; or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

IDEAS FOR BREAKFAST.

DRIED BEEF.

Tear into small pieces a half pound of thinly cut dried beef. Pour boiling water over it and drain at once if the beef is not very salt. Cook together 2 tablespoons of butter and 1 of flour with 1½ cups of milk or part cream and the water from the dried beef. When smooth add the beef and 2 eggs well beaten. Serve at once.

SALT CODFISH.

Pick up about a cup of fish, cover with cold water, let it scald and drain it. Thicken a pint of hot milk with a heating tablespoonful of flour dissolved in a little cold milk. Add the fish, hard boiled egg chopped fine, 1 tablespoon butter and season with salt and pepper. Pour over slices of toast.

FRIED CORNMEAL MUSH.

Mix 1 pint of yellow meal, 1 teaspoon of salt and 1 tablespoonful of flour with 1 pint of cold milk. Stir this mixture gradually into 1 quart of boiling water and let it boil for half an hour. If cooked in a double boiler a longer time is an advantage. Let it cool in a brick-loaf pan. Cut into half inch slices, which may be divided again into inch strips. Dip into flour into beaten egg, then into fine crumbs and fry in deep fat. Serve with maple syrup or with broiled bacon.

HOMINY CAKE.

Stir a tablespoon of butter into one cup of warm cooked hominy. When cool add 2 well-beaten eggs, a cup of milk and a cup of cornmeal. Bake in shallow pan and serve warm in a napkin.

IN THE SHOPS OF ADVERTISERS.

Weber's Sample Shoe Outlet is located at 564 Washington street, up one flight. This firm being a large purchaser of drummers' samples and counterbands enables its proprietors to sell very satisfactorily.

INDIAN SCHOOLS REPORT ISSUED

Good Influence of Education on the Young Men and of Day Schools on the Older Ones Described.

WASHINGTON—The annual report of the superintendent of Indian schools, Miss Estelle Reel, submitted to the commissioner of Indian affairs, shows marked educational advancement during the past few years in the general field of Indian education.

The policy of giving industrial training a foremost place in the schools has obtained most satisfactory results, and the encouragement of native industries, rug-weaving, basket-making, etc., is an important feature of the school work.

The elevating influence of the day schools upon the older Indians becomes more apparent each year, and special emphasis is laid upon the need of more schools.

Among the evidences of the good results of Indian education is the report of the careers of returned students, which shows that they are endeavoring to overcome the environment of camp life and prove themselves worthy of the education they have received.

A feature of the report is the evidence that it gives that the Indian is altering his ways of living to meet the requirements of civilization through the educational influence of the government school.

GERMANS USE MORE AUTOS.

The official motor car census taken in January for Germany shows that there were then 41,727 cars in use in Germany, of which 2232 were employed for the conveyance of goods. This total showed an increase of 5705 on the previous year, says the Egyptian Daily Post.



6327
Misses' Over Dress with Guimpe, 34 and 36 years.

Town of Graniteville Has Little Boy Who Can Talk in Six Languages



STANISLAW BOCHENKO,
Polish boy who has learned half a dozen
tongues by talking with foreign-born people.

GRANITEVILLE, Mass.—This town boasts of having the youngest linguist in the state in the person of little Stanislaw Bochenko, 8 years old, known among his playmates as "Stanley Smith." He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Bochenko, a young Polish couple, who see nothing so very remarkable in their son's linguistic abilities.

Stanislaw can talk fluently in six languages, speaking every one with the clearness of his mother tongue. He converses in French, German, Italian, Polish, Greek and English.

Graniteville's population is mostly composed of foreign-born people, as it is a manufacturing town, and it was while making friends with the men of different nationalities that the little boy gained his knowledge of the various languages.

When peddlars or agents of any kind come to the town the services of Stanislaw are sought for interpreter, and he is well known to traveling men. He is the only person in the vicinity who can do the work of interpreting. There is no one in the village of whatever nationality with whom little Stanislaw cannot hold conversation. He is very popular with playmates, not over fond of his books, and is the best player of ball for his age in town.

TEST FOR SPELLING CLASS.

"I prophesy an agreeable ecstasy in perceiving the unparalleled embarrassment of a harassed postilion while gauging the symmetry of a potato peeled by a sibyl." Dictate this sentence and find how many of your friends will be able to spell it aright, says the Gentlewoman.

Atlantic and Pacific Sailings

Steamship Movements at a Glance.

CALENDAR FOR TOMORROW.

STANDARD TIME.

Sun rises.....	4:18
High tide.....	7:00
High tide.....	11:55
High tide.....	11:55

New moon May 19.

Schedule of Transatlantic Sailings.

EASTBOUND.

Sailings from New York.
•Lusitania, for Liverpool, via Queenstown.....

•Teutonic, for Southampton, via Plymouth and Cherbourg.....

•Carpathia, for Mediteranean ports.....

•Arabie, for Havre.....

•Carpathia, for Mediteranean ports.....

•Vergo, for Mediterranean ports.....

•Carpathia, for Mediteranean ports.....</p

PRESIDENT NAMES A NEWSPAPER MAN ALASKA GOVERNOR

WASHINGTON—President Taft has selected one of the Washington correspondents to become Governor of Alaska to succeed Wilford B. Hoggatt.

The nomination of Walter E. Clark, once of Chaplin, Conn., now a resident of the District of Columbia, for that office has been forwarded to the Senate. His confirmation seems assured, but Mr. Clark may not take office till next October. He has stipulated that if he wishes he shall be allowed to resign after one year of service.

Mr. Clark came to Washington in 1895, very soon after his graduation from Wesleyan University, and eventually became a member of the staff of the New York Sun's Washington bureau, a position he now holds. He has for several years also been the correspondent of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, and has familiarized himself with Alaskan affairs. One of his staunch friends is the secretary of the interior, Mr. Ballinger.

SENATORS REJECT GORE'S RESOLUTION FOR A PRICE PROBE

WASHINGTON—The Senate has refused by a vote of 50 to 29 to order an investigation of the charges that wholesalers, retailers and jobbers and not manufacturers are responsible for the high prices charged to consumers.

Senator Gore's resolution, coming over from last week, was taken up and urged for passage by the senator. It was then discussed for more than three hours Tuesday, the debate often being pitched in a partisan key.

Senator Aldrich declared that the investigation proposed by Mr. Gore could not be completed in 10 years. Senators Carter and Du Pont urged that the tariff commission or board authorized by the bill could make it.

Senator Owen of Oklahoma asked with apparent surprise whether the country was to understand that a tariff commission was really to be created. Mr. Du Pont said he had heard there was to be one.

ROOSEVELT'S TRIP TO YIELD A BOOK ON AFRICAN ANIMALS

WASHINGTON—This town contains a good many people who discussed with Mr. Roosevelt his proposed trip into the big game country of Africa, but not one of them appears to believe the reports about the wholesale slaughter of all sorts of animals daily cabled to this country.

It is the understanding of the ex-President's friends here that he went to Africa to study, not to slay. Mr. Roosevelt is a naturalist, and it is his ambition to be a great one. His closest friends believe the present expedition will yield a book on the fauna of Africa that will be an authority for all time.

LINER 'REPUBLIC' CLAIMS IN COURT

NEW YORK—Records show that less than \$225,000 is available to settle claims aggregating \$1,725,000 growing out of the ramming of the Republic by the Lloyd-Italian line steamship Florida. The time limit set for the presentation of claims expired Tuesday. The courts must now find some means of distributing among claimants the \$225,000 which is the proceeds of the sale of the Florida. The largest single claim is \$1,662,100, made by the Ocean Steam Navigation Company, owner of the Republic.

HYDE PARK BUSY ON HER CHURCHES

HYDE PARK, Mass.—Three churches here are now undergoing repairs. The Baptist congregation has raised the money necessary to rebuild, also to install a new organ, and expect that their meetings in French's Opera House next Sunday will be the last outside the church. The Methodist Church has been repaired so that services have been resumed in it. The state convention, which recently took over the property of the Universalist Society, is making extensive changes in the building.

BUY PLAYGROUND FOR WAKEFIELD

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The Greenwood Improvement Association voted to purchase a piece of land suitable for a public playground at a special meeting Tuesday night. The site selected is located in the southerly section of the town. Half the amount of the purchase money was pledged at the meeting. The acquisition of this site by the association is intended to supplement the action taken by the Rev. A. R. Connell, the new pastor of the Union Church, who has organized a boys' club for Greenwood.

Beverly Eagerly Awaits Coming of President Taft to Burgess Point House, the New Summer Capital

Five Great Maples Have Been Transplanted to Furnish Shade and All Is Ready for Guest.

OFFICES PREPARED

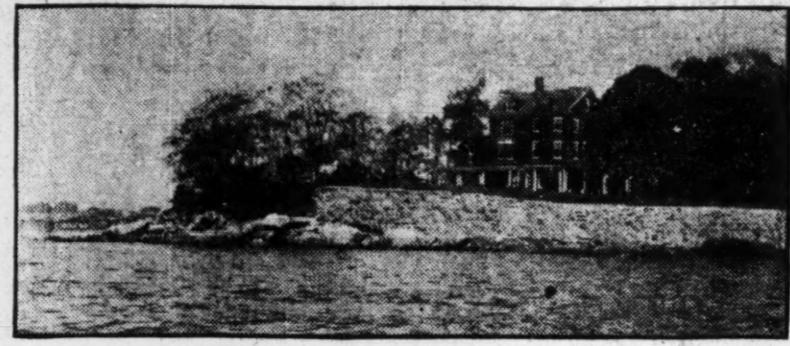
BEVERLY, Mass.—Beverly folk are keenly interested in the news that gives any intimation as to when the final tariff schedules will be passed.

Everything is in readiness at the summer White House for the President and his family, and even now Beverly residents picture the chief executive sitting on the broad veranda at the Stetson cottage. The velvety lawns and the shrubbery about the estate are in fine shape. Five great maple trees have been taken from North Beverly and Wenham and transplanted on the Evans and Stetson estates, to act as screens and furnish shade for the President and the White House guests. From the Stetson cottage on Burgess point there is a panorama of beach and water. Marblehead, the greatest yachting resort in the country, and where this summer will be races for the Kaiser William and the President Tait cups, is across the water. Salem lies just below and almost directly across from the tip of Burgess point.

Chief John E. Wilkie of the secret service has personally looked over the estate with a view of making arrangements for its policing during the summer. Beverly will offer a more difficult problem than did the Sagamore farm estate of President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay. There are approaches by the sea as well as by shore. Representatives of the executive department have made plans for equipping the offices in the



ENTRANCE TO OCEAN DRIVE ON TAFT ESTATE.
The open gateway is guarded on either side by carved stone posts. The view is looking toward the beach.



SUMMER HOME OF ROBERT D. EVANS.
President Taft's landlord will occupy the estate adjacent to that rented to the nation's executive. The pier at the point is where President Taft's guests will land.

board of trade building on Cabot street. Here the facilities are much better than at Oyster Bay.

There will be a number of attachés at Beverly with the President and the best houses in the city have been opened to the visitors from Washington. Presi-

dent Taft has been elected and has accepted honorary membership in the Jubilee Yacht Club at Beverly and has been invited to join the Myopia Hunt Club at Hamilton where the golf links are said to be the finest on this side of the Atlantic.

WASHINGTON—As the result of a conference held between Senators Borah of Idaho and Cummins of Iowa, representing the Republican insurgents in the Senate, and Senator Bailey, the leading Democratic advocate of an income tax, it is probable that a substitute bill will be introduced which will be agreeable to both sides, and which will have the guarantee of practically the solid Democratic support as well as that of the insurgent Republicans.

The new measure will be mainly based on the Bailey bill, and will provide for raising about \$35,000,000 annually from the income tax. It will impose a uniform tax of 2 per cent on the excess above \$5000 on all incomes, whether of individuals or corporations.

INCOME TAX RANKS REACH AGREEMENT FOR NEW MEASURE

PITTSBURG, Pa.—Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery of Philadelphia, relative of the late Stephen Foster, is in Pittsburgh today and gives out a statement in effect that there will be presented to the next Congress at its opening in December a petition of 1,000,000 persons urging that there be made a 16th amendment to the constitution—one giving women the right to vote. Mrs. Avery said:

"We have found that when we concentrate our efforts on a single state we can usually do some good for the cause of women, and, while we have no idea what we can do with Congress, never having tried, we think that a petition of 1,000,000 signers should have some effect on them, and that's what we purpose to do."

(Continued from Page One.)

interest of the American people? If this sugar schedule shall be enacted into law in the interest of these confessed criminals, who have openly combined and federated to destroy all competition, and who have wrenchingly wrongfully from the trust demonstrate beyond question that those in control of this combine are criminals and have been criminals since its organization. The defense that the officials have not been connected with this underweighting and smuggling against the government is not worthy of the consideration of any intelligent man. These employees drawing small salaries, working for wages were directed by those high in authority. The officers of the sugar trust were not even willing to make a reasonable divide with the employees who committed these crimes, giving them each \$5 per week for stealing, while such thefts brought to them and their associates an average of more than \$200,000 per month.

If we are to continue to legislate millions of profits into the pockets of this class of men at the expense of the American people, then let us adopt the sugar schedule provided by the finance committee of the Senate."

The senator declared that the consumption of sugar in the United States in 1908 was 3,185,780 tons; about 81 pounds per capita. Nearly two-thirds come from foreign countries.

"The sugar trust controls nearly all the refineries in the United States," he continued, "and controls the entire market in this country. The beet and cane sugar growers are compelled to take the price fixed by the sugar trust. The total duties on sugar paid by the American people in 1907 was \$4,310,082.

The Senate finance committee has granted the trust all the favors desired without a hearing and so has the ways and means committee of the House. The question may well be asked: Why was Congress called in extra session and the American people put to the extra expense of an extra session of Congress if we simply intend to reenact the Dingley law?"

DENVER—Three hundred delegates to the 12th general assembly of the Presbyterian Church are already in Denver, prepared for the opening of the sessions, and by today it is expected that nearly all of the 900 delegates will have arrived.

HONOR PUPILS SELECTED.

ANTRIM, N. H.—The honors for graduation have been assigned to the senior class of the Antrim high school as follows: Valedictorian, Miss Amie Perrett; salutatorian, Henry Burr Eldridge; third honor, Miss Esther Sawyer of Bennington. The graduation will be held June 18.

MRS. SAGE'S NAVY Y. M. C. A. OPENED

NEW YORK—The addition to the naval branch, Y. M. C. A., building near the Brooklyn navy yard, Mrs. Russell Sage's \$500,000 gift to the men of the navy, was opened Tuesday.

TULSA, Okla.—The selection of the

third grand jury to investigate the alleged town lot frauds at Muskogee, known as the Haskell cases, began today.

In the Realms of Music

AMERICAN MUSIC SOCIETY.

THAT all the interesting concerts do not cease when the music season closes was demonstrated Tuesday night when the Boston Center of the American Music Society presented a program of compositions by musicians of this country in Jordan Hall. The artists, Mrs. Genevieve Baker, Messrs. Bispham, Gebhard, Chadwick, Gietzen and Harold A. Smith volunteered their services, and the following program was given:

Four songs ("Celtic studies"), Henry F. Gilbert, Mr. Bispham; Nuns of the Perpetual Adoration (first time), Edward B. Hill, chorus (conductor, George W. Chadwick); accompanist, Mrs. Genevieve Baker; piano solos, No. 5, From Poems, Op. 41 (after Omar Khayyam) Arthur Foote, No. 1, From Sketches, Op. 7 (after Stephen Crane), Edward B. Hill, Minzurka (B minor), Henry E. Gilbert, Waltz (A major), Clayton Jones, Mr. Gebhard; Four songs with violin obligato, La Cloche Feele (Baudelaire), Dansons la Gigue (Verlaine), Serenade (Verlaine), Charles Martin Loefler, Mr. Bispham; piano solos, In the Ruins from "Memories of Iona," Helen Hopekirk, Music of the Calumet from "Lyrics of the Red Man," Harvey W. Loomis, Receiving the Messenger from "Impressions of the Wa-Wan Ceremony," Arthur Farwell, Navajo War Dance, Arthur Farwell, Mr. Gebhard; The Raven (Poe), recited to music by Arthur Berg, Mr. Bispham.

In inaugurating the concert Mr. Bispham spoke for the society and its aims.

It prospects wisely laid stress upon its present usefulness as chiefly in bringing the meritorious works of American composers to performance—a praiseworthy and much needed endeavor which, judging by the fine audience, among whom were well-known musicians, is well supported in Boston. But Mr. Bispham took occasion to predict an American school, taking exception to Whistler's epigram that there is no British art any more than there is British mathematics. He argued that as there are Italian, German, French, British painting and letters, there is music of those nations as well, and American music also.

But as painting and literature portray the manners, dress, scenery and even atmosphere of nations, the distinction is much finer and the line hard to draw. Even granting the point, it does not apply to America. If music is the newest of the arts, we are also the newest of the nations. We lack the history, tradition, folk lore which make men of one race all of a type. We never shall have an American school until we have an American nationality, and that will be when all are merged into a homogeneous people. Nor will our music then spring from the Anglo-Saxon element among us—most unusual of people—but from the grafting upon our stock of Teutonic, Latin and other races into a cosmopolitan product unequalled in history. Of the breadth and sweep of our music then, who shall dare to predict?

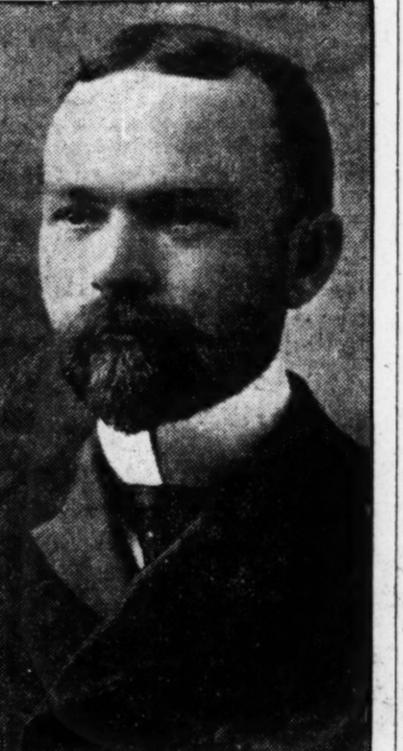
But with last night's program before us—Celtic studies, Indian dances, music for the "Rubaiyat"—and the remembrance of Dvorak's symphonic recognition of negro airs as American, with Lawrence Gilman's characterization of our greatest figure, MacDowell, as Celtic, we are far afled from a typical music. And so the society is wise in its propaganda.

Of the music heard last night the least distinguished was the contemplative. Special reference is had to the songs and piano pieces. While all was worthy and promising there was real merit in those pieces which called for haste, dash and fury, notably in the last of Mr. Gilbert's four songs, and in his "Pirate Song," which Mr. Bispham added. This in itself may be an indication of

Dr. Herman Horne Leaves

Dartmouth College to Go

to New York University



DR. HERMAN H. HORNE,

HANOVER, N. H.—The resignation of

Dr. Herman Harrell Horne, professor of philosophy and education at Dartmouth College, has just been received, to the surprise of the college. Dr. Horne has been connected with Dartmouth for the past 10 years, and is considered one of the most valuable members of the faculty. Although not a graduate, Dr. Horne has been closely connected with the activities of all phases of the college life.

He is to accept the professorship of the history of philosophy and education at the Graduate School of the New York University.

GENERAL WOOD INSPECTS FORTS

Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood left Winthrop before 8 o'clock this morning to complete his round of inspection of the military posts in the vicinity of Boston. Later he will depart for New York. The general passed an active day Tuesday, being occupied morning, afternoon and evening in visiting the Boston fortifications. First he inspected Fort Banks and Heath at Winthrop and later was taken to Forts Strong and Warren on the government tug. In the evening he revisited some of the posts.

DENVER GREETS PRESBYTERIANS

When the senator became clamorous for economy and reform? Ah, Mr. President, when he saw that the income tax in all probability would become a law, he became alarmed and endeavored to show the country that we could produce enough revenue and reduce the tariff downward to support the country without an income tax. And he was exceedingly anxious when the income tax confronted him to cut down the expenses of the government to avoid the adoption of an income tax to save the millions of the nation from assisting in paying the legitimate expenses of the government.

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CITY PLANNERS CONFER FRIDAY

WASHINGTON—A two days' conference on "City Planning" will be opened by President Taft in the Masonic Temple Auditorium, Washington, on Friday night, May 21, other speakers being Henry F. B. MacFarland, commissioner of the District of Columbia, and George M. Sternberg, president of the President's homes commission.

MRS. SAGE'S NAVY Y. M. C. A. OPENED

NEW YORK—The addition to the naval branch, Y. M. C. A., building near the Brooklyn navy yard, Mrs. Russell Sage's \$500,000 gift to the men of the navy, was opened Tuesday.

THIRD GRAND JURY IN HASKELL CASES

TULSA, Okla.—The selection of the third grand jury to investigate the alleged town lot frauds at Muskogee, known as the Haskell cases, began today.

Encouraged by the fine advance sale of the two performances of "Hamlet" at which Miss Marlowe is to appear with Mr. Sothern, the management and the two stars have agreed to give a single performance of "Romeo and Juliet" on Thursday evening of the second week of the engagement, May 27. "If I Were King," which was announced for that night, has been withdrawn in favor of "Romeo and Juliet," with Miss Marlowe as Juliet and Mr. Sothern as Romeo.

ORDER STOUGHTON GAS HEARING. STOUGHTON, Mass.—The petition for a reduction in the price of gas and electricity will be heard at a meeting ordered for May 27th at the town hall.

Oliver Ditson Company WE MAKE VIRTUE OF NECESSITY

The LITTLE THINGS required by musicians are found in greater abundance and of BETTER QUALITIES in our INCLUSIVE STOCKS than elsewhere, and the PRICES are so ATTRACTIVE, Quality for Quality, that when the items mentioned below are purchased of us, the best of them are bought at the prices frequently charged for inferior supplies.

BAND INSTRUMENT MOUTH-PIECES, all kinds. . . . Each 30c to \$2.50
BAND INSTRUMENT MUSIC RACKS, Each 30c to \$1.50

CORNET MUTES Each 65c to \$2.00
LEADERS' BATONS Each 30c to \$30.00

DRUM STICKS Per Pair 25c to \$2.50
DRUM HEADS Each 25c to \$6.50
DRUMMERS' TRAPS Each 10c to \$10.00

CLARINET REEDS, the following numbers are "Ditson Specialties" and highly recommended by all who have used them.

No. 10 Soliste, Deschamps, Ea. 15c. Doz. \$1.50

105 Handmade, Deschamps, Ea. 15c. Doz. \$2

110 Stella Each 25c. Doz. \$2.50

GOVERNOR DRAPER URGES PURCHASE OF BILLARD STOCK

Issues a Statement Favoring the Pending Bill for a Holding Company for the Boston & Maine Shares.

HEARING FOR TODAY

Governor Draper, in a statement just given out by him, which is in a sense supplementary to the special message that he sent to the Legislature a few weeks ago, presents several reasons for favoring the pending bill to permit a company to be formed to acquire the Billard holdings, so called, of Boston & Maine stock.

The statement is of special interest because of the fact that the legislative committee on railroads is giving a hearing today on the subject. The Governor's views are thus expressed:

"The present condition of the railroad problem in Massachusetts, so far as the ownership of the 110,000 shares of Boston & Maine stock purchased some time ago by the New Haven railroad is concerned, is as follows:

"After this stock was purchased, a suit which had been brought against the New Haven railroad by the attorney-general of Massachusetts in regard to holding stock in Massachusetts street railways was decided by the supreme judicial court adverse to the railroad, that is, that the holding of such trolley roads was illegal under Massachusetts law.

"The inference from the decision was that the holding of the Boston & Maine stock above referred to was also illegal.

"After the decision was rendered, the New Haven railroad was given until the 1st of July, 1909, to dispose of its holdings of trolley lines, and it is generally understood that such disposal has been or will be made of those stocks by that date.

"The New Haven road also decided to dispose of its holdings of 110,000 shares of Boston & Maine stock. This stock was sold to a Mr. Billard of Connecticut and is in his possession. It can be sold to any railroad or group of men outside the commonwealth of Massachusetts, and the commonwealth can do nothing to prevent it.

"Under the bill which is being considered by the committee on railroads, this 110,000 shares of stock can be purchased by a company organized as proposed in this bill. It would then be owned by a Massachusetts corporation and could not be sold to any interest or corporation outside or inside the commonwealth of Massachusetts without the consent of the Legislature of the commonwealth, after a report as to its advisability by the railroad commission.

"In suggesting this settlement of the difficulty it was of course obvious that there were two parties to the arrangement—one of them the commonwealth of Massachusetts; the other interests that can sell this stock to a Massachusetts corporation contemplated in this bill. It is evident that I have consulted with various people in regard to this matter and that if a company is created on lines indicated in this bill, the transaction can be carried through.

"If different conditions are prescribed, it may be easily seen that neither I nor any one else can tell whether the transaction can or cannot be carried through.

"Massachusetts has in the past lost the control of many great business enterprises which were formerly owned and controlled in this commonwealth. It now has an opportunity to take a long step in the direction of localizing and controlling the railroad situation of New England by Massachusetts men and Massachusetts laws. It would be folly not to take advantage of this opportunity and to allow the control of this great railroad to go elsewhere, as so many other great business corporations have done."

Domestic Briefs

SPOKANE—Rewards aggregating \$66,000 have been offered for the capture of the bandits who robbed a Great Northern train near here Saturday night.

NEW YORK—Bennie Axelrod, a 15-year old Russian boy, who has come to New York 18 times as a stowaway, only to be returned back each time, is here again.

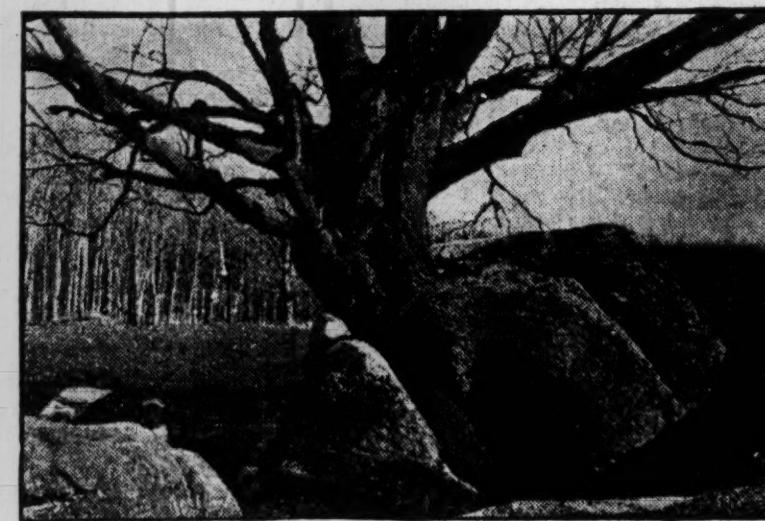
DENVER—Nearly 500 feet of the famous tunnel in Tennessee Pass on the Denver & Rio Grande Railway, located about five miles west of Leadville, has caved in.

PHILADELPHIA—The Japanese ambassador, Baron Takahira, will be invited to deliver the Fourth of July oration at Independence Hall.

SPEAKER CANNON AUTO PARTY HOST

WINCHESTER, Va.—A party of congressmen piloted by Speaker Joseph G. Cannon, arrived in this place Tuesday in a large touring car. They will spend a day at natural bridge. Other members of the party are Congressmen Wiley of New York, Dwight of New York, Roberts of Massachusetts and Londer of New Jersey.

Tree Splits Open a Big Rock



SPLIT ROCK IN LANESBORO, MASS.

One of the natural curiosities of the little town in the Berkshire Hills.

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—"Split Rock," a curious natural formation, is one of the objects of interest at Lanesboro, five miles to the north of this place. It is located but a short distance from another natural wonder, "Balance Rock," and is much frequented by visitors. A tree which sprung up in the cleft of the rock has grown during a period of years to

huge dimensions, and has exerted a powerful force upon the two halves of the boulder which enclose it, gradually moving them farther and farther apart. The number of visitors who have made pilgrimages to "Split Rock" is faintly indicated by the multitude of names and initials which are carved upon the rough surface of the granite.

UNITARIANS BEGIN MEETINGS NEXT SUNDAY AND END FRIDAY

The American Unitarian Association and related organizations will begin their anniversary observances with a public meeting of the children's mission to the children of the destitute in the Arlington Street Church at 3 p. m. on May 23.

The president, Henry M. Williams, will officiate as chairman, and addresses will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Hastings H. Hart of Chicago and the Rev. Roger S. Forbes of Boston.

At 8 p. m. there will be a public meeting of the Unitarian fellowship for social justice, at which the Rev. John Haynes Holmes of New York will preside, and there will be addresses by John Sparge, Charles Zueblin of Boston and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York, respectively adopting the subjects of socialism, education and religion.

Morning prayer will be observed at 9 o'clock each day up to Friday in King's Chapel, and a daily vesper service will be held in the First Church at 5 p. m.

The program of other meetings is as follows:

MONDAY, MAY 24. 10:30 a. m.—Annual meeting of the ministerial session in Channing Hall, address by Prof. William H. Carruth of Lawrence, Kan.

2:30 p. m.—In South Congregational Church, public meeting of the Woman's Alliance; greeting by the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale and addresses by Mrs. John A. Bellows, Mrs. John W. Day and others.

4 p. m.—In Channing Hall, annual meeting of the Society for Old Age Persons for Ministers.

8 p. m.—In Hotel Somerset, public reception to ministers and delegates by President Samuel A. Eliot and Mrs. Eliot, Governor Draper and Mrs. Dra. per, Secretary Wilson and Mrs. Wilson.

TUESDAY, MAY 25. 10 a. m.—In South Congregational Church, business meeting of the Woman's Alliance.

10:30 a. m. In Second Church, Bery. street conference, ministers only.

2:30 p. m. In Tremont Temple, annual business meeting of the American Unitarian Association to be continued in the afternoon.

7:30 p. m. In Tremont Temple, public meeting of the association, ex-Governor Curtis Guild, Jr., will preside, and the Rev. Dr. Samuel M. Crothers, the Rev. F. W. Hamilton of Tufts College, Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, Allen French of Concord, Mass.; Bradbury Gilman of Canton and the Rev. J. C. Haynes of Newton.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26. 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. In Tremont Temple, annual meeting of the association, continued. Address on "The Atti-

LOWELL WOMAN IS BRAVE AUTOIST

Mrs. I. H. Morse Accompanies Husband on Ten-Thousand-Mile Journey to Seattle, Starting Tuesday.

LOWELL, Mass.—Mrs. Ira H. Morse of this city, accompanied by her husband and his chauffeur, Omer Descheneaux, has left Lowell on an automobile trip of 10,000 miles, from Lowell to Seattle by the southern route, to return by the northern "ocean contest" route.

Mrs. Morse makes the trip in his own car, a 35-horsepower Pope-Hartford roadster, the same machine in which he made a record-breaking run last November into the Maine woods.

A crowd was on hand at the City Hall garage when the time arrived for the start shortly after noon, and cheered the Morses as they departed for Ayer. Mrs. Morse turned on the power at the start. It is said she will be the first woman in the world to make this journey across deserts and mountains.

PRIMARIES FOR MICHIGAN. —**LANSING**, Mich.—The Senate has accepted a conference report extending primary nominations to include United States senators. The bill now goes to the Governor.

The resignation of Lieutenant-Commander James N. Walker, U. S. N., recently forwarded from Guam, where he was stationed, has been accepted by the President.

BOSTON COLLECTS RECORD RECEIPTS OF IMPORT DUTIES

Showing for Year to Date Surpasses That of Nineteen Hundred and Seven, Which Was Record for This Port.

EXPORTS INCREASE

Boston's imports for the first four months of the year make an excellent showing. According to figures compiled by Collector Lyman and brought up to the present date, the import total has increased until it has surpassed the business for 1907, which up to this time has been the banner year for this port.

Last year was an off year in importations, owing to domestic business conditions, and comparisons are therefore instituted with the figures for 1907. For the first four months of this year the value of the imports was \$45,362,117, as against \$52,506,332 in 1907, a decrease of 13.6 per cent. The receipts for duties, however, showed a total of \$9,843,537, as against \$9,704,415 for the corresponding period of 1907, showing an increase of 1.43 per cent.

This is brought still higher by the receipts up to date, the total at the end of the 20th week in 1907 being \$11,065,553, or \$299,663 less than for a similar period in 1909, the receipts being \$11,365,816 this year.

To those who have been complaining that the business of the port of Boston was showing a falling off, these figures will be something of a surprise. The surmise is that this increase may be due to an influx of imports because of an anticipated increase in customs duties is negated by other figures compiled by the collector.

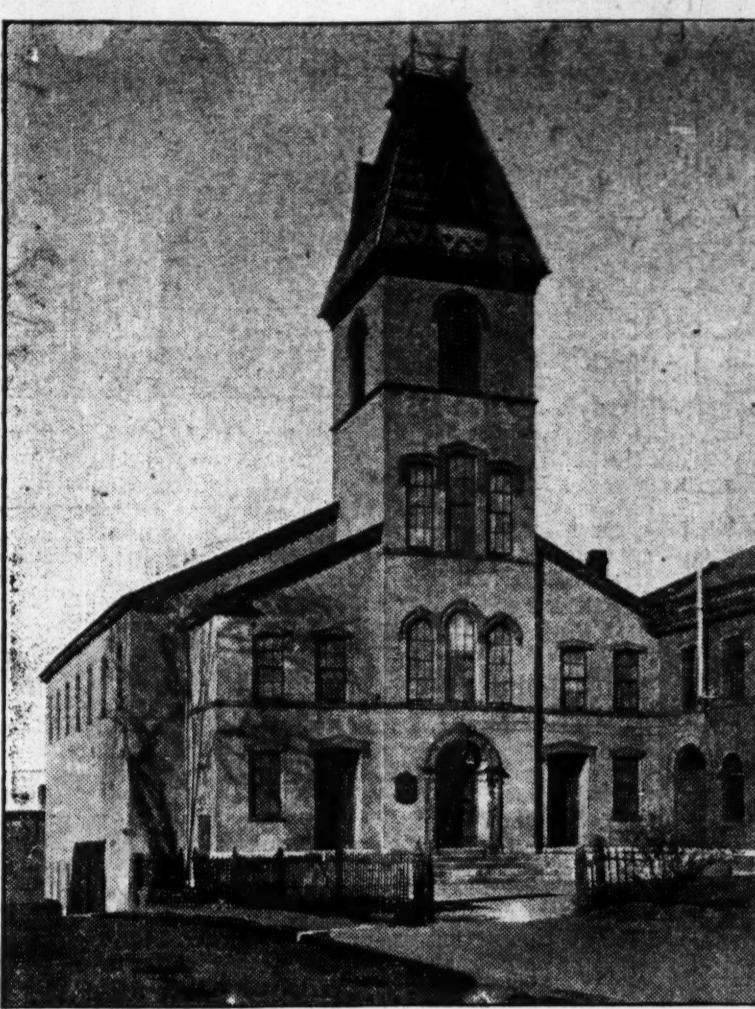
The growth in duties collected has been abnormal only in its amount, and may be considered practically a natural and healthy growth of business.

Exports have fallen off in all parts of the country, but the figures of this year's values as compared with the corresponding period of 1907 show a similarly gratifying condition.

This year's exports at Boston, up to today, reach the total valuation of \$59,751,322. For the similar period of last year they were \$31,117,976; and in 1907, the greatest export year ever known, they were \$60,057,765 for the similar period. Thus it will be seen the exports of this year to date are nearly double those of last year's 20 weeks' period and nearly up to the record of the largest year. As the total exports at Boston in 1907 were \$100,872,147, another high mark for foreign trade is confidently to be expected for the port this year.

The pastorale of this church has in-

Salem Church Nears Centenary



EDIFICE BUILT A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Universalists of the "Witch City" plan to celebrate a century of success and prosperity.

SALEM, Mass.—It will be 100 years

June 22 next since the Universalist Church Society was formed and the edifice on Rust street dedicated. The society occupies today the same church building which was dedicated in 1809 and it will celebrate the anniversary next month with receptions, special Sunday services, addresses and a banquet.

It is one of the largest of the Protestant societies in the city.

The present pastor is the Rev. Charles H. Puffer, D. D. The house of worship has been materially remodeled and modernized since first built.

cluded some of the ablest men of the denomination, such as the Rev. Hosea Ballou, the Rev. Edwin C. Bolles, the lecturer now connected with Tufts College; the Rev. Mathew Hale Smith, the Rev. Willard Spaulding and the Rev. A. G. Rogers, whose father was long pastor of the famous Temple in London.

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The pastorale of this church has in-

last 20 years, expects to build in the near future a one-story block fronting on Holland street to contain six stores.

Frank A. Teele has sold three two-story houses numbered 51-53, 56-58 and 60-62 Gorham street, West Somerville, for the heirs of Charles Simpson. Mr. O. S. M. Haskell of Summer street buys for investment.

WALTHAM.

Hollis E. Dennen of Waltham reports the sale of a single house and lot of land containing about 17,000 square feet at 231 Newton street, Waltham, owned by Mary E. Tracey of Minneapolis, Minn., to Anthony W. Recka, who buys for a home. The property is assessed for \$3500.

The same broker negotiated the sale of a double house and 4000 square feet of land at 84-85 Harvard street, Waltham, owned by Patrick Kingsley, to Thomas Cullen. This property is assessed for \$1700.

LARGE NEW YORK TRADE.

Judge Nash Rockwood has bought from the Haines Realty Company of New York the Presuda, a 12-story elevator apartment, on a plot 100x125, at the southwest corner of Central Park West and Sixty-fifth street. In part payment Mr. Rockwood gives No. 12 Fifth avenue, a nine-story building, on lot 26.3x100, adjoining the northwest corner of Eighth street. The deal involves about \$1,275,000. The Presuda was valued in the transaction at \$1,025,000, and the Fifth avenue parcel at \$250,000.

John A. Potter has sold 120 Appleton street, running through to Dartmouth place, near the corner of Dartmouth street. Elwood P. Parker was the buyer. The taxed value is \$8000.

TRANSFERS IN ROXBURY.

The sale of the Hotel Dearborn in Roxbury has just been effected. Timothy H. Daly takes title through Henry Cutler. The grantors were Daniel J. Puffer et al. The Dearborn is a large four-story brick structure and is numbered 235 to 239 Dudley street, near Oakland avenue. The total assessment is \$33,000.

A brick apartment house, with 5300 square feet of land, situated on Walnut avenue, has been sold by Bernard Davis to Charles W. Dodson. It is near the corner of Bainbridge street and the total assessment is \$11,000.

HOLYOKE TO HAVE BIG NEW FACTORY

SPRINGFIELD—The Powers' Paper Company of Holyoke, of which ex-Mayor L. J. Powers of this city is president, has awarded the contract for a new factory building 235 feet long by 206 feet wide, to be built in Wason avenue.

In accordance with a decision by the Interstate Commerce Commission, railroads may transport free the men and material of express companies, but not when they are employed at points not on the line of the railway.

All the officers and men of the United States army who have served in Cuba during the period of pacification from the 8th of October, 1908, to the 1st of April, 1909, will receive from the government a service medal with ribbon in recognition of that service.

BAN ON POSTERS AT CAPITAL. —**WASHINGTON**—An order has been agreed upon by the district commissioners providing that "hereafter no placards shall be publicly displayed or exhibited which are vulgar or which pictorially represent the commitment of crime." The fine for violation of the regulation is from \$5 to \$20 for each offense.

SOMERVILLE. —**W. P. Rice** has purchased of the heirs of Daniel L. Damon the large vacant lot of land on the westerly side of Holland street, opposite Wallace street, Somerville. The property is assessed for \$22,000 and contains 65,340 square feet of land exceptionally well suited for building purposes. A street will probably be cut through the lot as a continuation of Wallace street, and the land will be divided into 14 house lots upon which Mr. Rice intends to erect a number of two-family houses. Mr. Rice, who has built more than 1000 homes in Somerville in the

BOSTON BUSINESS MEN'S MAINE TRIP SHOWING RESULTS

Stone & Webster Representative Proposes Establishing of a Commercial Research Library.

OUTLINES ITS SCOPE

George W. Lee, who represented the financial house of Stone & Webster on the recent Maine tour of the New Boston Chamber of Commerce, today is sending out a 14-page leaflet under the title of "Commercial Research," which is filled with recommendations for the establishing of a reference library on matters of interest to business men of every calling. It is expected this will prompt the Boston Chamber of Commerce to act on the matter.

A similar library is maintained by Stone & Webster and Mr. Lee specifies how the collection and maintenance of such a reference list may be assisted through the medium of the boards of trade of the dozen cities visited during the Maine tour, and speaks of the assistance to be received from the Boston Public Library, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Harvard University, Bowdoin and Bates colleges at Brunswick and Lewiston, Me., through the medium of the boards of trade in those places and by the gathering, in various ways, of important commercial statistics.

In laying stress on the necessity of such a library to be maintained for the members of the chamber of commerce, Mr. Lee gives examples of questions which might be asked every day by various business

RATES

One insertion, 12 cents a line,
three or more insertions, 10 cents
a line.

REAL ESTATE**REAL ESTATE**

CONVERSE VILLA PLAT CITY OF EVERETT BUY GREATER BOSTON REALTY

CONVERSE VILLA PLAT is beautifully located, only 3½ miles from State House, twenty minutes to the NEC, electric cars, power every 1½ minutes, 2½ railroad stations, and last, but not least, elevated coming, which will make this property the best located and most desirable place to be had in Greater Boston. Streets are wide and lots range from 40 to 60 ft. frontage. It is a high-class residence district, yet offering, to the prudent, a good investment, and more than a capitalistic return. The object is to realize promptly on their investment, rather than to make large profits; it is offered at prices that place it absolutely in the field of real estate opportunities of the year. No interest or tax until 1910. Liberal discount for cash. This is the opportunity of a lifetime to share in Greater Boston prosperity. Lots restricted and titles guaranteed by Commonwealth. Come and see homes being erected. DONALDSON & CO., INC., 110 CLOVER ST., BOSTON, MASS.—WHEN TIME STRIKES THE HOUR OF YOUR OPPORTUNITY, don't be a Micawber—wait for something to turn up. Come today. Take any Main St., Malden or Everett car, get off at Belmont and Wyllis Ave., Everett. Office, 410 Main St., Everett.

UNITED STATES LAND DEVELOPMENT CO.

410 Main St., Everett, or 6 Beacon St., Boston, Room 227-S.

Telephone 406-1 Everett.

Exchange Corner Block PAYS LARGE NET RETURN

HANSON'S modern planing mill, consisting of four sets of stores, always filled; situated on Main st., which guarantees increase in value and in rents; an exceptional opportunity to secure a safe assurance; low rates, with considerate subtenants; country and seashore property. EDWARD F. WALKER, 60 State st.; Main 359.

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REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES,
Specials in Boston, Brookline, Medford and Lexington, also seashore property; rents collected estates cared for. Room 648, Tremont bldg. Call or write.

3c Per Ft. BUILDING LOTS
\$150, \$200, \$250 and upwards; cash or easy payment; meet me afternoons at Trapaud Heights Park, Waverley; electric from subway. J. V. McCARTHY, 1123 Old South bldg., Boston.

BEAUTIFUL MAP OF DENVER
If you have heard of Denver, you have heard of Park Hill, the best residence and fastest growing part of the city; lots bought now at \$150 to \$350 per lot will bring you good returns in the near future; investment safe, reliable, and profitable; and we will mail you free a beautiful map of Denver showing boulevards, parks, etc. THE D. C. BURNS REALTY & TRUST CO., 225-67 Kitteridge bldg., Denver, Colo.

ABERDEEN

23 KILSYTH ROAD.

**SMALL BRICK HOUSE WITH
KITCHEN ELL**
With very attractive price and terms.

A. DUDLEY DOWD

16 STATE ST.

In Lexington, on State Road 20 ACRES land, situated about one mile from town, divided into four equal parts, orchard, wood lot, pasture and house lot; has small house and new barn on premises; opposite residence W. H. Mattin, Esq. Address MRS. I. T. WOODS, Grove st., Greenwood, Mass.

KENTUCKY SENATOR URGES REDUCED TAX FOR TYPE MACHINES

Declares That Country Newspapers Are Barred From Making Progress by the Present Prohibitive Prices.

GIVES CLEAR VIEWS

WASHINGTON—Asking that the tariff on linotype, or type-setting machines be reduced from 30 per cent ad valorem, to 10 per cent, Senator Payne of Kentucky today announced that he offered his amendments with the idea that it would lower the price, through foreign competition, so as to enable country newspapers to purchase these labor-saving devices.

"There are 13,000 country newspapers in the country without composing machines," said Senator Payne. "Their types are set in the same old way. They should have the chance to obtain, at reasonable prices, modern instrumentalities, to produce their papers to meet the demands of a progressive and exacting people. The government cannot put its functions to a more beneficial use than in lending the necessary aid in the education of the people, and in the distribution of knowledge."

If Congress would safeguard the independence of the press it should not retain on her statute books laws which prevent newspapers from obtaining the material they need at reasonable prices, for their prosperity and success removes from their pathways obstacles which do not due to independence.

On linotype and typesetting machines under the present law is 45 per cent ad valorem. Under the House bill it is 30 per cent ad valorem. The amendment, if adopted, would reduce it to 10 per cent ad valorem. The present duty is certainly prohibitive, and the price of the machine is such now that they are not within the reach of any but those who do a large and prosperous business.

"One manufacturer should not be given absolute control of our market for the sale of the useful machines. The tax imposed at present is not for revenue, as none is derived therefrom. It is imposed and it is for the benefit of the single manufacturer."

The Mergenthaler Linotype Company,

Classified Advertisements

Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 2092-2093, Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 510 Orchestra Bldg., 168 Michigan Ave.

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Your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

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PLEASURE TRAVEL through the most popular routes. Europe, small and exclusive party, limited to six persons; 15th season; three months; sailing in June, visiting England and Paris in the height of summer; distinct and refined; direct wire to 4330 SOMERS, 549 Newbury st., Boston.

NAPLES TO LONDON \$250
BRITISH ISLES TOUR \$200
Berlin Vienna, Athens, Rome, London \$450
Special parties for Scientists. S. H. LONGLEY, 314 Main st., Worcester, Mass.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—a household in search of four to take entire charge where there are two children aged 7 and 5 years and one maid is kept. Address A 17, Monitor Office.

WANTED—Protestant girl for general housework, family of four adults. Address with references 26 Fair st., Laconia, N. H.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—if you want to sell something good—which every housekeeper appreciates and wants, get in touch with us. Board Clips. They enable you to change covers instantly—perfect success in every way. Sent mailed to any address for 25 cents. THE IRONING BOARD CLIP COMPANY, Station B, Cleveland, Ohio.

SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION as governess or companion for children from 6 to 10 years for whole or part of summer, by a Christian Scientist and a teacher in a private school; English, French, drawing. Address A. W. Chapman Institute, Chappaqua, N. Y.

WANTED—Position as correspondent and reporter for magazine. Address A. W. Chapman Institute, Chappaqua, N. Y.

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Contributions on Topics of Interest
by Subscribers are Solicited.

THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All
the Family

DEFEND THE BIRDS

The question of the wearing of aigrettes seems still to need agitation among us. All the evidence goes to show that in no one point is either the so-called necessary destruction of birds and animals or their uses as apparel the cause of so much suffering as the hunting of the egret. It is a common argument of milliners that the aigrettes and other feathers they sell are not the real article—only "made" feathers, the materials being obtained from domestic fowls or game birds. But even so women who wear the imitation aigrette are encouraging the fashion. If more women were ready to avoid even the appearance of wrong in this regard the thousands of nests of young birds that vainly wait the mother's return would no longer be the reproach of the modern woman.

A lecturer quoted in *Shield's Magazine* makes a strong plea for the birds. He says: Careful and learned investigators have determined that the farmers and fruit growers of this country are suffering a direct loss of \$800,000,000 a year to their crops by reason of the recklessness and

senseless destruction of bird life that has been wrought in this country during the last 20 years. That is, the crop values of the country are \$800,000,000 a year less than they would be if the birds were here in their former numbers to keep down the insect invaders.

The cotton growers of Texas are suffering a loss of \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000 a year because the quails, the prairie chickens, the meadow larks and other birds which were formerly there in millions, have been swept away by thoughtless and reckless men and boys.

There were countless millions of these birds in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Kansas 20 years ago; but you may seek them in vain all over a county in any one of these states today. Other insect eating birds that were in almost equal numbers a few years ago have also been wiped out and the farmers are paying the penalty. We are all helping to pay it, in the way of higher prices for farm produce, than we would have to pay if the birds were here to do their share of the yeoman's work.

Oregon Scenery

The West has its scenic world-wonders, but, as yet, few people know anything about some of the greatest of them. One of these wonders is the famous Crater lake region in the heart of the Cascade mountains in southern Oregon. The upper half of a great volcanic crater has broken off and dropped back into its orifice. This orifice now contains an unfathomed lake several miles in width, in the center of which the point of the former crater mountain still projects as a rugged pinnacle. The section has lately been created a national park. To reach this, Oregon's greatest natural wonder, at present requires a tedious and expensive trip which must largely be made by pack-horse or on foot. The last Oregon Legislature passed a bill providing for a sum of \$100,000 which will be used in the building of a wagon road through the national forest, past Crater lake. Some money is expected from other sources, and the government, through the secretary of the interior, has promised to expend a sum equal to that provided by the state for such a road. It is estimated that the total sum available will be \$250,000. Pacific Monthly.

Flow on, sweet river, like the stream Of John's Apocalyptic dream, This mapped ridge shall Horeb be You green-banked lake our Galliee.

—Whittier.

The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by

The Christian Science Publishing Society

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Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

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Daily, one year.....8.00
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Western Advertising Office, Suite 510, Orchestra Building, 103 Michigan Ave., Chicago.
European Advertising Bureau, Suites 23 and 24, Club House, Surrey St., Strand, London.

Swinburne and the Romantic Revival

Among the many estimates of Swinburne's work current in the press today that of the London Times seems especially just and sane. It says, referring to the romantic revival of the mid-Victorian epoch—during which William Morris and Rosetti were names to conjure with: "The essential feature of a romantic revival is not the new discovery of lost sources of emotion and beauty; still less is it any mere matter of artistic form and workmanship. It consists in the influx of a wave of vitality. It is as if, from the central heart of Life, a ray broke suddenly in upon the world, inspiring men to feel deeply, to live greatly, or to do nobly. It makes men, and is not made by men. Of the working of this vitality there has been, since Shelley, no such striking example in England as Swinburne. Man for man, the vitality of Morris was, no doubt, the greater. He achieved more, and in a wider field; his influence is more sensible, affecting us today than Swinburne's. But in the expression of that vitality, he who was poet and poet only, who was a poet in criticism as much as in verse, had a prominence over him who was poet, craftsman, politician, romance and sociologist.

There was, perhaps, the greater need for such a poet when Swinburne came, because that was a period, not of the humane, wise urbanities of the eighteenth century, but of a spirit still more dangerous, the spirit of compromise and adjustment. Even poetry was running to and fro, in hand, between opposed forces, and forgetting that her place was above both. Into this timid afternoon world burst the new poet like a thunderstorm, and in clearing the air he frightened, as thunderstorms will, the intellectual tea-parties on the lawns.

In the last resort, the difference between classic and romantic is determined, not by the subject, nor by the form they use, but by the intellectual mastery they exert over both. The classic keeps the whole world in his view, and writes for all men at all times. The romantic, caught in the mood of the moment, is too often carried along by it. Swinburne, were his immediate inspiration a Greek tragedy, a medieval French abbade, or a Scottish ballad, was doubtless often too full of the muse to pon-

"Atlanta in Calydon" is a classical tragedy, which is said to be the truest and deepest imitation of the spirit of Aeschylus in modern times. It is described in Greek legend as a swift and beautiful huntress. She was warned not to marry and fled before her suitors by racing with them. She ran so fast that she overcame her by throwing before her in the race the three golden apples given by Aphrodite. She stooped to pick them up and so lost the race,

Luxury in Motor Cars

"New to me," said a man who seldom sees Fifth avenue, "were the vases filled with flowers in automobiles."

"Of course I'd heard of automobile clocks, and of fitting up the auto with holders for comb and brush and mirror and card case and that sort of thing, but I had never even heard of flower vase in automobiles until yesterday, and then I saw several machines that were thus equipped."

"In each case the vase was tall and slender, running to a point at the lower end and flaring at the top, in its shape reminding me of the familiar ancient torch; and this slender and graceful torchlike vase, something less than a foot in height, was supported in a holder attached to the inner side of the automobile, in front, to be thus placed and filled with flowers, like a vase of flowers in a room, a grateful object for the eyes of the auto's occupants to rest upon."

"I think I shall have a flower vase in mine."—Louisville Herald.

College Girls Spin Tops

One of the interesting spring customs at Mt. Holyoke College is the top-spinning which ceremony is conducted by the juniors. The event took place lately in front of the new music building, when there were appropriate exercises, followed by the scattering of the girls and forming of groups along the walks to spin their tops. Some of the girls showed not a little skill in the art—Springfield Republican.

They never sought in vain that sought the Lord aright.—Burns.

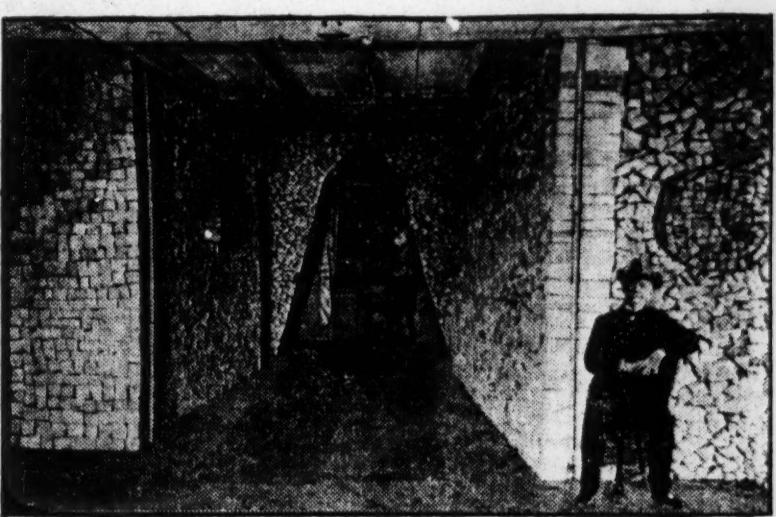
SIGHT AND INSIGHT

A little lad was called by his father one day to look at a beautiful rainbow and as he gazed upon the lovely colors arching the western sky he exclaimed, "I see!" Then in simple language that a child could understand the father explained to the boy something of the laws governing the rays of light passing through moisture, so that the action of the sun in the east causes the various exquisite tints to appear in the west in what has been called "the bow of promise." When the child caught the meaning of this explanation, he cried out with pleasure, "Oh, I see!" When he had seen only what his limited vision could tell him, he had been quite satisfied and believed that he saw all there was to see, but with the mental vision or insight he saw a more extended view, more beautiful, more satisfying and more real. This mental insight or discernment oftentimes, indeed generally, bears directly opposite testimony to the physical sight.

When a man takes a piece of ice tells him, his physical sense of touch tells him that the ice is cold; whereas a knowledge of physics teaches him that the ice attracts heat from his hand, thus leaving the hand cold. The earth seems firm and still and yet a very little understanding of astronomy assures us that it is whirling with almost inconceivable rapidity about the sun, carrying its own satellite and its own atmosphere with it.

These are illustrations of how, throughout time as the human race has emerged

An Artistic Woodpile



CAPTAIN FRENCH'S SEVENTY-SECOND ANNUAL WOODPILE.

Badge of the Sixth Army Corps of New Hampshire shown at left.

From West Lebanon, N. H., comes this photograph of a woodpile. Captain Horace French, who sawed the wood and piled it at his home, "Home Acre," in "the best room in his barn," appears in the cut. The pile contains apple, maple and butternut wood, five cords or more. At the left is a rude outline of the badge of the sixth army corps. The captain says it is his 72nd annual pile of wood, which he "sawed, split and piled as usual, only more so," and hopes we enjoy seeing it as much as he enjoyed doing it. He is, however, store.

A Significant Gathering

The art conference recently assembled in Washington is one of the many promises of the "joy forever" that things of beauty are bringing among us. The gathering was unexclusive in point of its personnel and this is its remarkable feature. It promises art for the people, not alone for the dilettante or the moneyed few, and art and beauty in country communities as well as in rich cities, beauty in and about home and all along the daily path. Called to this conference to form a national confederation of art were sculptors and "village improvement" delegates, landscape gardeners and painters, architects, naturalists and members of local clubs. As Sir Hugo Herkimer said lately in London, we must get back to the time when beautiful things were those of every day use in the home, or as another writer in the Outlook put it, we must go forward to the day when craftsmanship, the doing of useful things in the spirit of art, shall rule among us. It ruled among the Florentines, one of whose most famous artists was goldsmith's apprentice, and among the Pompeians, whose very kitchen utensils bore the stamp of beauty, hand wrought with love and care.

Helping the Brown Man On

Reviewing the first decade of the American occupation of the Philippines (and not glossing over its mistakes and its failures), the Review of Reviews says that we may well ask whether in all history there is an instance of one people doing so much for another people in so brief a time and doing it on the whole so efficiently, so wisely and with so statesmanlike a view of the future. The work of these Philippine administrators has been anything but spectacular. It does not seem to have appealed very strongly to the imaginations even of our own people. The globe-circling cruise of our battleship fleet impressed the world far more powerfully than anything that we have done in the Philippines since Dewey sailed into Manila bay; but the results of the past 10 years of Philippine upbuilding will endure long after those great white ships shall have been replaced by the Dreadnoughts of the future. For America is not only bearing the white man's burden in the Philippines; she is training the brown man to bear his own burden, and this is work the like of which even imperial Britain has never yet accomplished completely in any part of her vast domains.

Be not penny-wise; riches have wings, and sometimes they fly away of themselves, sometimes they must be sent flying to bring in more.—Francis Bacon.

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The text book of Christian Science

BY MARY BAKER EDDY

With Key to the Scriptures

The text book of Christian Science

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PUBLISHER

Falmouth and St. Paul Sts.

Boston, Mass.

In China the mother rules everything and everybody. It might be all the better for us if the same rule were in force in this country.—Los Angeles Times.

Children's Department

A Hymn

Voice now to Thee upraising
Lift we hymns of love and praising,
Teach us how to be
Thy children glad and free;
Free from fear and sorrow
Loving Thee.

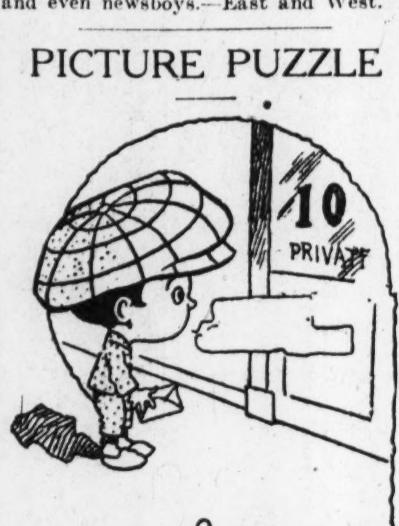
Teach us what to Thee is dearest,
Father, when our songs Thou hearest;
Lips that truly speak,
Hearts loving, brave and meek,
These the praise and tribute
Thou dost seek.

—From Educational Music Course.

The Artist

Do you not understand what poets have told us from the first, of the wonder and romance that invest everything? Wordsworth says: "To me the meanest flower that blows can give thoughts which do often lie too deep for tears!"

Dickens writes strange, startling histories, and your pulse beats faster as you follow the destinies that he reveals; but I suppose you never thought that our own Bridget, in the kitchen, and John, at the stable, have histories scarcely less full of intense experience. And we ourselves, if but our strange life out of sight were known, are hardly what the world calls prosaic. That it is! Let us be our own artists and poets; let not all beautiful sights and sounds, all delicate imaginings come to us at second hand. What need that but two in a nation, or 10 in an age, should see the finer margin around every fact, hear the sweeter cadence in every song?—Frances Willard.

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Western Advertising Office, Suite 510, Orchestra Building, 103 Michigan Ave., Chicago.
European Advertising Bureau, Suites 23 and 24, Club House, Surrey St., Strand, London.

What rank in the army?
ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE.
Hidden River: Sussex, Quebec, hamom, Na-tal-Susquehanna.
I know not what it is to doubt,
My heart is ever gay,
I run no risk, for come what will,
Thou always hast Thy way.
—F. W. Faber.

The Canadian Drift

Many persons in this generation can recall the westward march of civilization in this country. They do not recall the days when prairie schooner bore pioneer to virgin country, perhaps, but they have seen the evolution of Pacific coast towns from the mining camp stage to large, magnificent, thriving cities. The marvelous growth of these cities has been watched with the keenest interest, but there is even more interest at the present moment in the trend across the Canadian border.

And now it is the turn of grain that draws men from their homes, that holds forth promise of snug fortunes in the cultivation of large acreages. For there lies a vast territory that has never been exploited, the soil of which is rich in those elements best adapted to the rapid growth of wheat. There are those who predict, and with some reason, that Canada is certain to become the world's granary. What that means in the way of opportunity is fully appreciated when it is realized that 60 times as much wheat is now being raised in the United States as in Canada, and that Italy is producing nearly twice as much.—Pittsburg Post.

Umbrellas in India

The umbrella, which has now come into general use in India, is steadily increasing in popularity. India does not import so many umbrellas as she did a few years ago, but that is because with the demand for them has arisen a new industry—that of putting umbrellas together. She now imports separate parts of umbrellas—wooden rods from the Malay peninsula, Japan and England; steel rods and ribs from Germany, England and Japan; handles in wood, metal or celluloid from Japan and Germany, and other parts and the cotton for covering them from England.—N. Y. Times.

All the joy that does not fade is that which grows from self-sacrifice.—Selected.

The Wright Brothers in Dayton

The Wright brothers seem none too eager to accept the somewhat belated acclaim which their own country is now accorded them after their recognition abroad. This cannot, of course, hinder our being as proud of them as we like. They have, however, consented to give two days to being honored in Dayton in June, and speaking of Dayton, a sketch of their history is to the point.

The financial side of it is interesting to the public chiefly as a proof that the time is past when the inventor must subsist on glory while other people reap his harvest of gold.

According to the Chicago Intercean, the story of the Wrights in their early days is of a kind not uncommon in the United States. Children of a minister, of the denomination known as the United Brethren in Christ, who had a large family, went to work as boys.

The first employment of both was in a cracker factory owned by their uncle near Dune Park, Ind. Then they opened a small bicycle repair shop in Dayton, and there began to study the problem of flight. From the experiments of Octave Chanute they learned much, and their first experiments were with gliders, from which they advanced to the planning of propeller, heavier-than-air machines. Always they worked together, and today

neither claims more credit than the other for what they have accomplished.

The first test of the brothers' aero-plane flying machine was made at Kitty Hawk, N. C., in 1903. In 1905 they made a successful long-distance flight near Dayton. They have recorded in magazine articles the fact that they had to develop a knowledge of aerodynamics by long and patient experiment, finding practically all the textbooks on the subject faulty. Their success abroad has been great financially as well as mechanically. It is estimated that in France and Italy alone they have collected more than \$500,000 for the rights to their machines. Outside of these sums they have won prizes estimated at \$250,000, and they apparently are destined to become millionaires.

Why He Learned the Native Quadrille

In three and a half centuries Spain had only reduced the Filipino to a state of abject servitude. In three and a half years William H. Taft reduced

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, May 19, 1909.

The Retirement of President Eliot

ALTHOUGH the public mind has long been prepared for the change which occurred today in one of the great educational establishments of the country, this fact does not by any means diminish the regret which the final retirement of Charles W. Eliot from the presidency of Harvard University will everywhere occasion. He has filled the high position which he has just voluntarily relinquished with marked distinction since 1869, but his name has been intimately identified with the institution, from which he graduated in 1853, for more than a generation.

An appreciation of the work of this splendid teacher has already appeared in these columns. To this we need only add that not the least of the many valuable services he has rendered for Harvard and the cause of higher education generally was that of bringing into touch and sympathy with both the great world that lies beyond the class room and the campus. That he has succeeded in doing this must be known to all who are in the least way familiar with his career. He has moved freely between the university and the people for many years, to the profit of both.

It is a pleasant fact to contemplate that he has surrendered the responsibility which has for so long a time been his only that he may round out more fully his useful and honorable career; and in doing this it must be a source of the highest satisfaction to him, as it is to all of us, that he leaves the presidency of Harvard in good hands.

IF ANY ONE thought President Taft would suffer by comparison with his predecessor in the matter of backbone, they need only note his message on Porto Rico and his talk to the Nicaraguan envoy to be convinced that they were mistaken.

WHEN the Dominion of New Zealand claimed the attention of the world by its gift of a Dreadnought to the mother country, it was largely the political side of the matter that received consideration. Yet the point was not so much the willingness of the New Zealanders as their ability to make such a contribution to the imperial navy. The Dominion premier, Sir Joseph Ward, stated the other day at a public meeting in Wellington that the government would shortly submit a plan to the House by which the cost of the gift could be extinguished during the present generation.

New Zealand's finances are evidently in a highly satisfactory condition. Indeed, in the opinion of Sir Joseph, the figures for the year ending March 31 are the heaviest and most significant in the history of the Dominion. Suffice it to say that the surplus of nearly a million dollars was more than double the amount estimated, while the amounts advanced to settlers and workers broke all previous records. Nevertheless, greater economy will henceforth be exercised in public service and annual saving of considerably over a million dollars is expected to result from the changes now carried out.

Many are the measures the government expects to put on the "statute book" and there is above all the forthcoming perfected system of internal defense, which occupies the general attention. It may seem regrettable and even pathetic that a young and promising colony should have to contend with problems which threaten the nations of the Old World with bankruptcy; yet an efficient system of protection, under present conditions, is apt to develop in the young New Zealanders that assurance which is the best antidote for militarism and the chronic suspicion which sustains it. On that assurance will largely depend the peaceful progress and the future prosperity of those islands, which, by virtue of their isolated position in the southern Pacific, are the outposts of Anglo-Saxon civilization.

All developments throughout the Pacific are of vital interest to this country, most of all those affecting the status of our kin. Closer relations with the British antipodes are only a question of time, and their prosperity not only interests us but is most welcome news.

GENERAL Cheetek Pasha, Turkey's new military genius, is described as a silent man, of prodigious latent energy. In this respect, he resembles other military heroes, who were characterized by a great composure of manner. Napoleon was not garrulous, and Grant was a man of few words. There is something about the profession of war which tends to make men silent.

National Expenditures, the Budget and the Tariff

IN RESPONSE to instructions from the President, the various heads of departments and their assistants are at present preparing estimates for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1910, the earliest time in which the present administration can exercise any control of the expenditures of the government in such a way as to affect the annual appropriation bill. The next appropriations by Congress will be made for the year beginning on the date named. In the preparation of these estimates an effort will be made to compare and correlate the items. The point which will be kept in view will be that of constructing a budget which shall provide for the actual necessities of the different departments, and no more. There will be an interchange of views in the cabinet between the secretaries in relation to the estimates submitted by each, and there will be an effort to avoid all duplication. It is believed that for the first time in our history the appropriation committee of the House, at the next regular session, will be placed in possession of estimates that have been prepared with regard to the welfare of the public service rather than in response to a desire on the part of bureau chiefs or department heads to secure the utmost limit in the nature of supplies.

This new arrangement is being entered upon by President Taft and his cabinet primarily with the view of cutting down the running expenses of the government. Already they are being told that retrenchment is impossible. There is no lack of a disposition to discourage economy in administration. This may be with the view of proving for a still longer period the necessity for a high protective tariff, or it may be with a view simply to encouraging the extravagances which have been creeping into the public service almost imperceptibly for many years. At all events, the President and his

cabinet are going to meet with opposition at every step. And yet they may count on the support of the country.

The appropriations made by Congress for the year beginning July 1, 1909, foot up \$1,044,014,298. More than half of this vast sum is for military and naval purposes and for pensions. To be exact, the total for the purposes named is \$525,720,000, including \$112,000,000 for the army and fortifications, \$136,935,000 for the navy and \$160,000,000 for pensions. It will be difficult, as the reader will recognize, to cut any of these. Public sentiment is not as yet prepared for a slashing reduction in army and navy estimates. This will come later. In the meantime, there will be numerous opportunities for retrenchment in other departments. Or—and this is the next best thing—the Taft administration will have an opportunity to keep the expenditures of the government from climbing any higher.

If this shall be done, the natural increase in the nation's revenues will soon wipe out the deficit, and with it the last remaining excuse for a tariff intended in many respects to be prohibitive as well as protective.

ONE OF the most important improvements in international transportation is the new fast steamship service between Panama and Valparaiso. Until a few months ago it took thirty and even forty days to reach that port from New York via Panama, whereas now it takes only eighteen or twenty days. The beneficial effect this reduction of distance is bound to have on the business relations between this country and the republics of the west coast of South America cannot be overestimated. Such a vast reduction means that Americans can now be induced to travel as far as Peru, Bolivia and Chile and acquire that knowledge which alone will open those markets for American manufactures. The markets on the Pacific will not be thrown open to our goods simply by the inauguration of the Panama canal; on the contrary, the completion of the canal will intensify competition. American exporters may find it even more difficult to get a foothold in South America than it is at present. These markets must be conquered first.

Chile made the new service possible by means of a subsidy to the two companies that control the freight and passenger service between Valparaiso and Panama, while Peru intends establishing a fast service from Callao to Panama, and has also granted a substantial subsidy to a Peruvian company.

The principal reason for the slowness of the former service was the great number of stops made along the coast from Guayaquil to Valparaiso. Even the best passenger boats had to depend largely on local freight and travel. The itinerary of the new service includes, aside from Panama, Callao and Valparaiso, only the two nitrate ports of Antofagasta and Iquique, the Bolivian railroad port of Mollendo and three minor stops.

While the coast south of Guayaquil is interesting mainly to the commercial traveler, the tourist will find some of the most stupendous sights in the world at no great distance from the sea, or at least within easy reach. Railroad development is active, especially in Bolivia and Chile, but both Peru and Ecuador have spectacular pieces of railroad engineering.

Now that Chile and Peru have taken the first step toward a closer intercourse with this country, Americans might well respond by turning their attention to South American travel on a larger scale.

FINLAND IS, so far, ignorant of the gentle art of tipping. It is to be hoped, however, that all of the impoverished victims of this most civilized custom will not simultaneously decide to move to Finland. It might demoralize the Finns, and, of course, that would mean the finish of the no-tipping standards.

Preserving the Level of the Great Lakes

ENGINEERS differ widely with regard to the effect of the present and prospective drain from the Great Lakes through the Chicago sanitary district canal, which is to be, if all goes well, the first link in the chain of waterways that will constitute a ship canal between Lake Michigan and the gulf of Mexico. It is held by some that the present flow lowers the level of the lakes six inches. This is vehemently denied by others. Again, it is alleged that the increase of flow necessary to the lakes-to-gulf waterway will lower the level of the lakes twelve inches. This allegation is as strenuously controverted. Some of the most eminent civil engineers in the middle West insist that the effect of the discharge of all the water required by the proposed ship canal will not affect the lake levels perceptibly.

However this may be, the impression is widespread that the latter are wrong. It stands to reason, say observers who are not influenced or prejudiced by enthusiasm for the canal project, that 14,000 cubic feet of water a second cannot flow into the waterway from Lake Michigan without lowering the level of that great reservoir and, ultimately, the level of the neighboring lakes, and lessening the flow over Niagara.

This is the view which obtains generally in ports around the lakes, and especially among Canadians interested in lake navigation; and it is because the latter feel that the treaty recently signed by Secretary Root and Ambassador Bryce does not assure sufficient safeguards with relation to future demands upon the lakes for canal purposes that there has been so much dissatisfaction in the Dominion with regard to this agreement.

While denying that there is good ground for the objections raised, the advocates of the lakes-to-gulf canal project have nevertheless put forward a scheme for preventing the lowering of the lake levels. This is a plan for storing the water of Lake Superior by erecting a great dam across the St. Mary's river. This dam can be so operated, they claim, as to confine the water of Lake Superior in its own basin when the level is high in the other lakes, and to let it flow when the level is low. In this way the effect of the drain caused by the lakes-to-gulf canal will not be felt.

The proposed undertaking is gigantic, but engineers have pronounced it feasible; and to satisfy those who are fearful lest the levels of harbors on the lakes may be lowered and the interests of lake navigation impaired, and to remove what appears to be a serious obstacle in the way of the lakes-to-gulf canal, it is not unlikely that the enterprise will be carried out.

WHITELAW REID'S statement that his expenses in London as an ambassador have been no greater than they would have been in New York as a private citizen confirms the general impression that living in New York is rather high.

IT OUGHT to be cheering news to those who have been so greatly worried of late lest the earth should no longer be able to yield enough food to feed its inhabitants to learn that meal and flour—the former for all kinds of breakfast food, the latter for bread and all kinds of pastry—are now being derived, experimentally but successfully, from a product of the once supposed to be barren deserts of the arid West which has heretofore been fed, in a raw or sun-cured state, to four-footed animals exclusively. This is only one of the many evidences we have had recently of the fact that man, in his effort to get in touch with natural resources, has so far only scratched the surface of the planet.

The product alluded to above is alfalfa, or, to be more exact, alfalfa hay; and among the almost innumerable advantages of this plant in this connection are that it will grow almost anywhere else as well as it grows upon the sandy plains; that it thrives equally well in any of the six continents; that three or four crops of it can be raised annually in the boundless Southwest; and that it grows while the farmer waits and rests.

Alfalfa meal and alfalfa flour, it is said, may be obtained from alfalfa hay by the simple process of grinding. If the hay is ground coarsely, the product will be meal; if ground finely, the product will be flour. In either case, it is said, the result will be highly satisfactory; for from the meal can be made almost everything that cornmeal is good for, from plain porridge to ornamental gems, while from the flour can be made bread as sweet as any that ever was tasted, and cake and pie-crust that are all the heart of any reasonable pastry cook or housewife could yearn for.

Millions upon millions of tons of alfalfa may be raised, when people get ready or find it necessary to raise it, on the present vacant and supposedly barren places of the earth, so that so far as breakfast foods and bread and pastry are concerned, the future looks bright. Even if the population of the earth should double or quadruple in the next few years, which is not likely, there is no reason why anybody should worry.

On the contrary, there is every reason why everybody should rejoice.

Finnish Settlers

IF ABANDONED FARMS are a sad sight they are not necessarily a sad sign. The old stock of tillers has moved on, following the trend of progress, from east to west or from farm to city, characteristic of this country. The old homesteads, deserted rather than abandoned, are awaiting the new race of tillers.

As we watch the repeopling of the sod, our thoughts run back over the past of the new stock and we vaguely compare it with the

deeds and labors of the old. When the homesteads are those of New England and the settlers Finns, looking backward is inspiring, looking forward more so.

The Finnish peasants who are beginning to settle in Maine and whose exceptional success has roused the enthusiasm of the critical Yankee, hail from a country which until a few years ago was the best governed and the freest of the Czar's dominions. Great changes have come over the grand duchy of Finland in the last decade and many of the sturdy yeomen of the old land of fens have followed in the wake of Scandinavian immigration. They would not be made into Russians, but they were ready to make themselves into Americans; and that they were not only ready but able, they have since demonstrated by their honest toil and thrift.

Their stock is one of the most interesting in all Europe. It was once widely spread over central and even western Europe and is thought to form the basic element in many parts of that continent. In its widest sense, the race includes the Magyars, now isolated, the Lapps in the Arctic circle, the Suomi or Finns proper, and the tribes of the Volga, the Ural and of Siberia to the Yenisei. They are all remotely related to the Tartar and Mongolian.

The Suomi of Finland proper received the strong impress of Scandinavian thought and culture. For centuries they were bitterly contended for by Swedes and Russians, and their lot seemed definitely cast in with Scandinavia's whence had come their civilization. But in 1809 Gustavus IV, of Sweden lost the whole of Finland to Alexander I of Russia. The conquest did not result in annexation. Instead there was a personal union of the crown of Finland with that of Russia, and Alexander I, its first grand duke, undertook to maintain the laws and liberties of the country. The Finnish institutions still survive, for unlike those of Poland, they successfully resisted being merged with the Russian. Their liberties, it is true, are no longer intact, but the present renovation of Russia bids fair for Finland's future.

THAT the subject of forestry has been largely introduced into not only colleges and universities but also a great number of graded and high schools must have the hearty approval of every one who realizes how little is actually known of forestry among the general public. Woods vaguely convey the idea of lumber, and their importance in the economy of the household receives infinitely more thought and attention by the average individual than does their importance in the economy of the globe. While we can improve on wood as both fuel and timber, we have absolutely no other means than forests for maintaining the necessary humidity of the air and the soil, nor is it likely that another or a better way will ever be found.

One of the most striking, though not immediate, results of forestry taught in its elemental phases will be the broadening effect it is sure to have on the children who are thus taught to look for facts beyond the immediate evidence of phenomena, than which there is no line of thought more directly concerned in the education of a people governing itself. The economy of forestry thus serves as a felicitous introduction to the economy of our political and social problems.

Its study, leading beyond the merely utilitarian, will exercise a constructive influence; and it is constructiveness, above all, that must, and indeed will, characterize the next phase of our national progress. The evidence that the nation is becoming conscious of this factor lies in its recent awakening to forestry problems and possible solutions.

THERE IS A SUSPICION that Congress is trying to give an imitation of Tennyson's "Brook," the one that goes on forever.

Forestry in the Schools